THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 159

••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Edward's New Opportunity

Trade Barriers May Yield

Strikes Here, Plans There

¶ **What is probably destined** to be classed among the world's historic romances comes to fruition. Edward, Duke of Windsor, whose attachment for the woman of his choice outweighed his kingly heritage, is married to Mrs. Wallis Warfield, an American woman of distinguished ancestry. A civil marriage takes place under French law, and a religious wedding follows, with a volunteer representative of the Church of England officiating. Present are a few friends, a few British officials "unofficially" present, a handful of loyal companions, five newspapermen and the staff of the Chateau de Candé where the ceremony takes place.

¶ **Thus Edward, loyal subject** of King George VI, steps into another phase of a career lighted by many hues, touched by much glamour. Once unquestionably the most popular Prince in the world, he now becomes the most publicized benedict. The British Empire, remembering his long, unselfish service to British prestige, may now return gratitude for that service by rendering appreciation and best wishes; the remainder of the world and its press may suitably practice the consideration due any honorable citizen: the consideration of restraint.

¶ **As for Edward**—his is a great opportunity. Still loved by masses of people, his potential influence for good in a world which much needs to be made aware of good might be developed into something more glowing and more enduring than any of his past distinctions. Or, feeling that his contribution has been sufficient, he might become just a quiet gentleman, or merely another playboy, or whatever he elects. But whichever course he takes, the decision now should be his own. The world has judged him so thoroughly and so controversially, it may well decide to retire now from the judgment seat and allow Edward's own conscience some adjudicatory powers while divine rather than human justice functions.

¶ **Belgian Premier van Zeeland** prepares to start for Washington on a mission of world economic appeasement, and London, analyzing the diplomatic field from which he will take off, finds conditions auspicious. The Premier leaves Belgium on a rising swell of unity; the passage of his measure restoring 300 Flemish nationalists to citizenship secures support of the Flemings and co-operation of the liberals, thus leaving the Belgian situation tranquil. Then the appeal of British liberals for a restoration of the open-door trade policy in the British colonies indicates that British public opinion is behind a more liberal trade policy in the interest of world agreement. On top of this, the willingness of France to co-operate in this direction seems to furnish the Belgian "good-trade ambassador" with a well-rounded argument for lowering trade barriers, to which the United States now seems to hold the key. When the height of trade barriers is measured by the Golden Rule, trade may be truly described as "good."

¶ **We have long felt** that the intelligence required to run a household was equal, if not superior, to that required to run a town. Eureka! From Friendly, W. Va., comes evidence the opinion is shared by others. Reports from the municipal election in this little Ohio River town show that each office in the community has just been won by a woman. The average vote, 40 to 15. Good housekeeping, ladies.

¶ **A note of hopefulness** enters the seven-state steel strike, even as opponents in the collective bargaining controversy resort to further force. Gov. Martin E. Davey of Ohio voices expectation of an early settlement which will send 72,000 strikers back to the mills. His prediction follows a conference with officials of two of the companies. This is to be followed by a meeting with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. No immediate loosening of battle lines, however, is apparent. Rubber workers of Akron pledge support to the steel strikers' cause; in Cleveland, objection is made to the use of airplanes for bringing food to besieged workers. The scene is never pleasant when resentments and antipathies are on the stage. Governor Davey's hint that the hero, Conciliation, is about to enter brings applause.

¶ **What may be** President Roosevelt's last important proposal for this session is a message to Congress proposing to establish regional planning agencies along the line of the TVA. Almost simultaneously, Nebraska's Senator Norris has a bill to introduce seven such units for flood control, soil conservation and power development. The President's sentiments toward regional planning include long-time programs and long-vistaed control of floods, droughts, dust storms and other revolts against abuses of nature. Establishment of several regional authorities would permit integrated plans to safeguard the use of water, water power, soils, forests and other resources. Mr. Roosevelt conceives of a national program as prudent as the household budget of a prudent man.

Hope of Steel Peace Grows As Davey Sees Firms' Heads; Geneva Labor Parley Opens

Use of Public Works as Aid to Employment One of Major Topics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 3—National and international planning of public works in relation to employment is one of the main topics for discussion at the twenty-third session of the International Labor Conference which opens here today.

Delegates are to consider the question of adopting recommendations establishing an international committee to collect and disseminate data about public works as well as pledging them to set up national committees to co-ordinate the public works programs inside their own territory.

Reduction of hours of work in the textile and chemical industries and the printing and kindred trades is also to be examined. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery is another important item on the agenda.

Two conventions—the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention of 1919 and the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention of 1932—are up for partial revision. It is proposed that in the case of the industrial workers the minimum age should be raised from 14 to 15 and that for the non-industrial workers the list of exceptions and exemptions in respect of children between the ages of 14 and 15 should be curtailed.

Other matters before the conference include consideration of the director's annual report, summaries of the annual reports of the States Members on the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which they are parties.

5500 Employees Prepare to Return to Work at Chevrolet Plant

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

The first substantial basis for optimism in the seven-state strike being conducted by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee against independent steel companies appeared when Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio stated that he was "hopeful" of an early settlement. This improved view of the situation followed the Governor's talk with steel company officials. His declaration was marred in some measure, however, by news from Warren, Ohio, to the effect that a series of skirmishes had occurred on the picket line at the strike-bound Republic Steel Corporation plant in that city.

A union pledge of no further interference with non-union workers paved the way for 5500 employees to return to work at the Chevrolet Grey Iron Foundry in Saginaw, Mich.

At Wilsonville, Ill., about 700 miners were to return to the Superior Coal Company's No. 4 mine, marking the end of a 200-hour underground sit-down strike.

At Akron, Ohio, 5000 employees of Plant 1 of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company were idle because of a stoppage of production resulting from sit-downs in four departments.

Comparatively minor issues caused the disputes, company officials said.

The C. I. O.'s Ford unionization drive found union leaders seeking to affix the stigma of coercion and intimidation to Henry Ford through appeals to Washington, D. C., and the National Labor Relations Board.

Little Falls, N. J., remained a trouble spot as 100 state troopers did strike duty at the Little Falls Laundry Company, where a C. I. O. unit is battling for recognition.

Other Labor News, Page 6.

Employer Backs New Deal's Plan For Cut in Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Reasonable wages, combined with shorter hours, would be a cheaper way for business to meet the problem of unemployment than by existing heavy federal and state relief benefits which impose a crushing tax burden on all industry.

For this reason of "enlightened self interest" Robert Johnson, of the firm of Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., advocated the New Deal's wage-hour bill in the joint congressional hearing today, to the end of "raising the standards of living of the underprivileged millions."

Advocating an ultimate six-day, 30-hour-week, Mr. Johnson said this would spread employment to 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 workers. This would be cheaper to industry in the long run than carrying the present cost of relief and unemployment, he declared.

Going further than Mr. Roosevelt's own bill, Mr. Johnson advocated establishment of three "codes," Code A for "modern industry" with a six-hour day 30-hour-week; Code B for "semi-modern industry" with seven-hour day and 35-hour-week; and Code C for "backward industry" with an eight-hour day and 40-hour week.

Six-Hour Day

Mr. Johnson, who has textile factories in the North and South, and has 5000 employees, said he had set up the six-hour day in some of his plants in 1932, and was now convinced it was the ideal working period.

He opposed a differential between North and South in the cotton textile trade, declaring the same system used successfully by his firm could be installed in the South. His testimony was of particular interest to Representative William Connery (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, because of southern rivalry with New England mills. Mr. Johnson said he had mills in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and was "just establishing" a plan in the old Amoskeag property at Manchester, N. H. He recommended establishment of a $16 per week minimum wage and a maximum week of 40 hours.

Textile Industry

A large part of his testimony was devoted to the textile industry in which he said four-fifths of the women and one half of the men earned less than $15 per week.

"Over one-third of the women as compared with one-fifth of the men," he said, "earned less than $10 per week."

An advocate of the "mass purchasing power theory," Mr. Johnson said at one point:

"Many of us are confident that the plan of employing all our people in private business is a far less expensive way to meet our problem of unemployment than to continue the present system. It is not a question of no expense on the one hand and higher wages and shorter hours on the other hand—it is a question of the present inadequate and unsatisfactory method of meeting unemployment on the one hand versus what seems to be a more satisfactory method on the other hand—the cost of both plans go into the cost of finished goods."

W.C.T.U. Opens World Drive At Capital Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Women from a score of nations, each wearing a little white bowknot pin to signify her promise to abstain from drinking alcohol, gathered here today for the sixteenth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In hymn, speech and pageant during the next six days, W. C. T. U. members from Australia to Alabama will renew their determination to teach the world "what alcohol is and what it does."

At the opening session, Dr. Ella A. Boole, world president, blamed alcohol for a large share of present-day social ills. Elimination of poverty, prevention of crime, child welfare, highway safety—all were tied up with the liquor problem.

Points to Alcohol

Too many organizations, formed to combat these evils, overlook alcoholic liquor as a producing cause, according to Mrs. Boole. She called upon such organizations to "study the part alcohol plays in producing the conditions they are trying to remedy."

The opening of the convention was preceded by a three-day conference on alcohol education, conducted by Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, who advised members of the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Proportional Vote Upheld For New York

Joining of Indictments in Criminal Cases Also Ruled Valid

Blow to Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3—The proportional representation system of electing councilmen in New York City as provided for by the new charter adopted by the voters there last November and the legality of prosecuting officials joining indictments in criminal cases are upheld today by the Court of Appeals, highest state tribunal. Both decisions are seen as of extreme importance, the proportional representation ruling as effectively affirming the action of the electorate and the court's assent to the joining of indictments as a most effective weapon against racketeering.

The proportional representation case came before the court on an appeal from a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Philip A. Brennan, sitting in Brooklyn, that the new system of voting as provided for in the charter was unconstitutional. This was denied by Chief Justice Frederick E. Crane in a prevailing opinion handed down yesterday afternoon, when it was held that the voting system, approved by about 923,000 New York City voters last fall, was well within the provisions of the State Constitution.

Simultaneously, the high court affirmed the order in the case of Bowe and others against Cohen and others and upheld the decision of Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church, in Manhattan, that the proportional representation system was constitutional.

Split Decision

The decision handed down by the high court was divided, however, with Judge Harlan W. Rippey dissenting, and Judges Irving J. Hubbs, John T. Loughran and Edward R. Finch concurring with Chief Judge Crane, while Judge Irving Lehman also concurred in a separate opinion and Judge John F. O'Brien concurring on the ground that the proportional representation clause in the charter was not so clearly in conflict with the Constitution as to require a declaration of invalidity.

Chief Judge Crane, in the prevailing opinion, reviewed the objections to the proportional representation system of voting, saying they were based on the system as a whole.

"It is insisted that the voter must be given the rights to have his vote counted at all times and under all conditions for the man he voted for as his first and only choice, irrespective of the fact that the man may have been elected before his ballot was reached," he said, "and, secondly, that it is illegal to have the number of councilmen dependent upon the number of votes cast in the entire borough.

"In other words, actual representation according to numbers is illegal, although unequal representation according to unequal districts is legal. I cannot follow this reasoning.

Opposition to Change

"We must always be careful in approaching a constitutional question dealing with principles of government not to be influenced by old and familiar habits or permit custom to warp our judgment.

"We must not shudder every time a change is proposed. Many times those who are strongest for efficiency in business are loudest in their protest against efficiency in government.

"At least this Hare system of proportional voting is an attempt to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

1787—The Constitution—1937

Randolph Makes Proposal Executive Be Composed of Three Members

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 2, 1787

Three points were decided today and two striking proposals advanced with respect to the nature of the Executive to be established in the Federal Convention's intended revision of the form of government.

The points decided are:

1. The Executive shall be elected by the National Legislature for the previously-determined period of seven years.

2. The member or members of the Executive shall then be ineligible for re-election.

3. The Executive shall be removable "on impeachment and conviction of malpractice or neglect of duty."

Two Proposals Advanced

Proposals advanced on points yet to be decided are:

By Gov. Edmund Randolph of Virginia, that the Executive be composed of three members to be drawn from different portions of the country.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, that no salaries be paid officers of the executive branch of the government but that these positions be filled with men willing to discharge the duties for the honor alone.

Dr. Franklin submitted his proposal in a prepared paper which was read for him by Mr. Wilson. "There are two passions," he said, "which have a powerful influence on the affairs of men. These are ambition and avarice; the love of power and the love of money. Place before the eyes of men a post of **honour** that shall be at the same time a place of **profit**, and they will move heaven and earth to obtain it."

Selfish Motive Seen

The men who would most strive for this profitable pre-eminence, he continued, would not be the wise and moderate but the violent and selfish. On the other hand, "the pleasure of doing good and serving their country and the respect such conduct entitles them to, are sufficient motives with some minds to give up a great portion of their time to the public, without the mean inducement of pecuniary satisfaction."

He cited by example the service of "The General of our armies" who

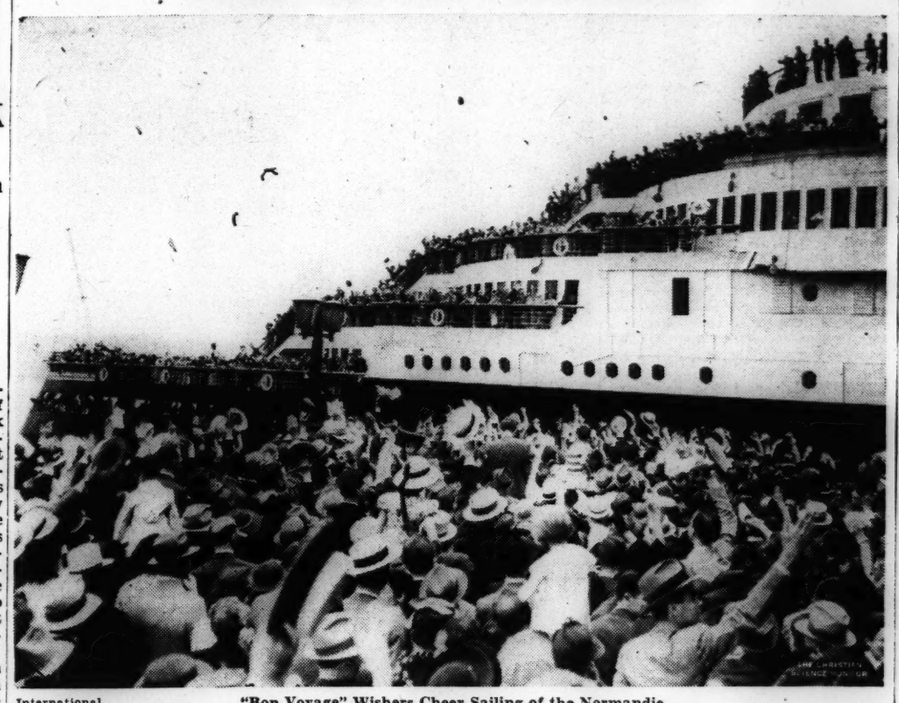
(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

Trans-atlantic Travel Booms



International

"Bon Voyage" Wishers Cheer Sailing of the Normandie

Duke of Windsor Marries Wallis Warfield in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOURS, France, June 3—The Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield were married today at the Château de Candé, at Monts. The civil ceremony, conducted by Dr. Charles Mercier, Mayor of Monts, began soon after 11:30 a. m., and occupied about quarter of an hour. The religious service was held an hour afterward by the English Vicar, the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine of Darlington, Eng., notwithstanding a telegram of protest sent to him by the Bishop of Fulham who has jurisdiction over the Anglican church in France.

The Rev. Dr. Jardine, it appears, made a last-minute offer to the Duke of Windsor from the parish of St. Paul's in the north of England town of Darlington, to officiate at the Château de Candé ceremony. High authorities of the Anglican church protested that the Rev. Mr. Jardine had no authority to perform the ceremony. The Bishop of Fulham telegraphed the clergyman to this effect.

CHATEAU DE CANDÉ, MONTS, France, June 3 (AP)—Edward, Duke of Windsor, took Wallis Warfield as his bride and duchess today.

They were married first by Dr. Charles Mercier, mayor of this hamlet, in a civil ceremony.

Then a few faithful friends gathered in the Louis XVI music room of the Château de Candé and heard the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, the "poor man's vicar" of Darlington, England, read the Anglican service at an improvised altar. The religious service was over at 12:14 p. m. (6:14 a. m., E. S. T.)

The Duke and Duchess knelt on white satin cushions to receive the blessing of the clergyman who had come from England to give it.

Guests at Wedding

The wedding was simple if smart; the guest list slim and quite "American"; the chateau itself borrowed from Charles E. Bedeaux of New York; no member of Edward's family was present.

These persons—guests or participants in the ceremony—saw the ceremony:

Baron and Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, Edward's former hosts at Enzesfeld, Austria.

Hugh Lloyd Thomas, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, there in a "completely unofficial capacity."

Lady Walford Selby, wife of the British Minister to Vienna.

Dudley Forwood, an equerry of the Duke.

A. G. Allen, his London attorney.

William Cumming Graham, British Consul at Nantes.

Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman of Washington, D. C., the bride's aunt.

Maj. Edward Dudley Metcalfe, an equerry of the Duke, his best man and witness.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe.

Sir Walter T. Monckton, Attorney General for the Duchy of Cornwall, legal adviser to Edward during the abdication crisis.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Rogers of Cannes, France, and Hyde Park, N. Y., the bride's former hosts on the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bedeaux, hosts at Chateau de Candé. Mr. Bedeaux is a New York industrial engineer.

Dr. Charles Mercier, Mayor of Monts, who performed the civil ceremony, accompanied by an assistant.

Madame Mercier.

The Rev. R. Anderson Jardine of Darlington, Eng., who performed the religious ceremony.

Five newspapermen and members of the chateau staff also witnessed the marriage.

The American-born Duchess of Windsor, a member now of the British royal family, although by royal decree she must not style herself "her royal highness," was clad in light "Wallis blue"—her husband's favorite shade—from head to foot. The dress was cut on simple lines, high in front. Hat, shoes and gloves were blue.

She Wore Blue

Her blue costume was complemented by sparkling sapphire brooch, bracelet and earrings. From her small straw hat stemmed blue and pink feathers.

The new Duchess' wedding gift from her royal husband was a diamond diadem.

Madame Mercier, wife of the country doctor mayor, gave her a bouquet of red, white and blue flowers, symbolic of the French, British and American flags.

After the religious ceremony the Duke and Duchess led their guests back to the terrace, where a buffet wedding breakfast had been spread.

The Duke made a short speech, thanking "all of you people for coming on this occasion so important for us."

The Duke in a statement addressed to "The Public" thanked all who had wished him and his wife happiness.

He said:

"The Duchess and I wish to thank all those who have so kindly sent presents and good wishes on the occasion of our marriage.

"We shall never forget their friendly messages which mean so much to us today. After the trying time we have been through we now look forward to a happy and useful private life and to that measure of peace which we hope will be granted to us."

The breakfast was a friendly, informal gathering of those who had stayed by the former King's side after the December crisis in which he left his throne.

Duke and Duchess of Windsor: Page 4.

Sea Travel Gains As Europe Beckons U. S. Vacationists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Summer travel to Europe is at its peak here today with practically all the big vessels and many of the smaller ones crowded to the rails with vacationists.

Four of the largest steamships got out between noon and midnight yesterday—the Normandie, of the French Line; the Aquitania, of the Cunard-White Star; the Washington, of the United States Lines, and the New York, of the Hamburg-American Line. Each of these vessels carried heavy passenger lists, with the bulk of the travel directed toward France. This was attributed to the Paris exposition, now on, and was reflected strongly in the list of the Normandie, which carried 1386 passengers, including 509 first class, 529 tourist and 348 third class. Some of the first class passengers carried their own automobiles, 63 motor cars having been taken aboard before the vessel steamed.

The tide of travel toward France was seen as a reversal of the usual movement. Among those aboard the Normandie, 362 first-class passengers were bound for France, as against 147 to England; 424 tourists were booked to France and 105 to England; 278 third class were going to France and 70 to England.

Among these were many well known persons. Aboard the Normandie were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee; the John Jacob Astors, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Carl Laemmle, motion picture producer; Gladys Swarthout of the Metropolitan Opera and her husband, Frank Chapman; Lee Shubert, theatrical producer; Ira Nelson Morris, former Ambassador to Sweden, and his nephew, Col. Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago.

Today was the second aniversary of the Normandie's arrival on its maiden voyage to New York. The ocasion was celebrated yesterday by the commander of the ship, Commander Thoreux, and Marin de Linclays, director of the French Line, who made a brief address.

U. S. Quiets Arms Ban Bloc As Spanish Tension Lessens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—With alleviation in the Spanish crisis indicated by foreign dispatches, it became apparent here today that the Administration has succeeded in quieting the bloc in Congress which favors immediate application of an arms embargo on Germany and Italy and that for the time being at least no further excursions into European affairs are contemplated.

Both subjects were canvassed extensively at a two-hour White House conference yesterday which, according to reliable information, ended with presidential approval of a previous State Department decision that America should continue to pursue a "hands-off" policy toward Europe despite several recent overtures.

The arms embargo advocates, who feel that the United States should express its disapproval of the German bombardment of Almeria by invoking'—somewhat incongruously—the Neutrality Act were given a sop in Congress by revival of the Nye resolution to ban all American arms sales abroad except to South American countries.

Legislative Issue Avoided

Representatives of the group called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull to urge their contention; had a pleasant conversation during which he warned them against the development of American factions favorable to the contending forces in Europe; and departed still favoring an embargo, but willing not to make a legislative issue of Mr. Hull's refusal to do so.

The demand for "disciplinary" action against Germany was disposed of in this fashion. What decision was reached at the White House on other questions discussed is not known officially, but it is understood that careful consideration was given to proposals that President Roosevelt should take the initiative in proposing arms limitation, and that it was agreed once more that the time is not yet opportune.

The conference was attended by Mr. Hull, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large. Mr. Davis's views were sought, particularly on this latter matter, in view of his recent exploratory conversations in London and his familiarity with the general European situation.

Limitation Move Deferred

The question of some such action, often discussed and rejected before, was raised particularly this time by the recent suggestion in Rome that the Italian Duce would be receptive to a call from President Roosevelt to an arms limitation conference.

It was suggested previous to the White House conference that perhaps the moment of greatest tension might be the most favorable moment for such a move. However, the State Department officials and Mr. Davis are believed to have taken the view that no such move could have any chance of success until Britain is ready to make concessions. So far as they know, Britain is still determined to push ahead with its rearmament program and is not receptive to arms limitation proposals.

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Regional Base Outlined For U.S. Planning

Roosevelt Would Set Up Boards Modeled After TVA

Norris Power Bill

'Must' Program for Session Believed Completed by Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—President Roosevelt today added what is expected to be the final major load to the groaning burden of legislative duties still before Congress at this session when he sent his national planning message up. With this message, the "must" program (which the President calls his "desired" program) now appears to be complete.

He requests Congress to set up, at this session, seven regional planning agencies or administrations like the Tennessee Valley Authority, leaving an eighth—the Mississippi River Commission—as it now stands.

In a message couched in broad terms, the President avoids a sharp conflict on methods that has grown up among his supporters. A bill to carry out the message—in one interpretation of its meaning—was immediately introduced this noon by Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, giving the regional agencies wide authority over the development of hydroelectric power.

Another bill, widely different in that it leaves to already established agencies of government all aspects of the President's planning program, except power, is expected to be introduced shortly in the House. But this second bill leaves the power program approximately as in the Norris bill, according to anticipations of its terms. Thus, the drive started today fits again with President Roosevelt's generally aggressive program of the present session, although in the Chief Executive's message, the full implications of his power policy were not revealed.

Norris Proposal

Senator Norris takes occasion in his bill to attempt to forestall the litigation which thus far has seriously hampered work of TVA.

His bill seeks to prevent the issuance of any injunction by district courts enjoining any of the activities of the different authorities, except upon the giving of a bond which will compensate not only the authority, but also municipalities or farm organizations which may be injured or deprived of profits because of such injunction.

Every municipality and farm organization that would be affected by any such injunction is permitted to intervene and the bond given prior to the issuance of such injunction must be in an amount "sufficient to protect such authority, municipalities and farm organizations from any damage by the loss of revenue, or otherwise, which may be sustained on account of such injunction," as Senator Norris explains his purposes.

The legal handicaps which now bind TVA were shown only on Monday in three Supreme Court decisions all of which prolong the interminable legal battle put up by power companies seekingto prevent its activities. The Norris proposal seeks to frighten them from making such attempts, by imposing a possible financial penalty.

Thus this national planning message and its accompanying legislation takes its place with the wages and hours bill, the farm bills, as dynamite placed behind the Supreme Court bill.

The Desired List

White House spokesmen intimate that no new major legislative proposals are to be made this summer, and that now it is up to Congress to adjust its calendar and get the present program enacted as expeditiously as it wishes. The present "desired" list includes:

1. The Supreme Court reorganization.
2. Executive reorganization.
3. The new wages and hours bill.
4. The farm bills.
5. The relief bill, now pending in the Senate.
6. Authority for investigation of big income-tax dodgers, as well as possible "stop-gap" legislation.
7. Today's recommendations for eight TVA's, plus extension of the original TVA.

To which may be added the Wagner housing bill, though the President has not indicated his support in any emphatic manner, and there are pending several routine measures similar to the relief bill, yhich is mentioned in the foregoing list only because a strenuous fight seems pending in the Senate over its reduction, plus the addition of a flat 10 per cent cut on all administrative expenditures not legally bound.

Court Bill Deadlocked

It is an onerous calendar. Not only is the Supreme Court bill completely deadlocked, but the executive reorganization proposal—really four and perhaps more bills—faces almost as much resistance.

The other measures are in varying degree attractive to this bloc or that. But several of them, notably the wages and hours bill and the farm bill, are quite possibly unconstitutional under judicial interpretations hitherto followed by the Supreme

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

As a change from potatoes.

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University of Göttingen Marks Bicentenary

Success came quickly to institution founded upon careful adjustment of practical and cultural goals in education.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GÖTTINGEN, Ger.—The University of Göttingen is to celebrate its 200th anniversary from June 23 to 30.

Of all the German universities, Göttingen has the closest ties with the Anglo-American academic world. This university was founded by George II, August Elector of Hanover and King of England, during whose reign the British Museum in London and King's College (later Columbia College) in New York, and the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, were also established.

The Elector and his ministers, when they decided that Hanover should have a university of its own, were thinking of dynastic as well as cultural interests.

Brandenburg and Prussia, Hesse and other German states had their universities, and, in order to enable the Hanoverian students to study at home, a similar institution had to be established for them.

The question which naturally arises in this connection is why was Göttingen, rather than such more important cities as Hanover, Lüneburg or Celle, chosen. Geographical condition undoubtedly played a role. Situated as it was in the south corner of the electorate, where the north-south roads met, Göttingen, it was anticipated, would attract students from South Germany.

This hope was fully realized; the connection between university and hinterland becoming steadily stronger in the nineteenth century. Further, Göttingen had suffered during the Thirty Years' War, and it was intended that the new foundation would help restore local prosperity.

Rewarded for Enterprise

The picture of Göttingen round 1730 certainly indicates that there was a great element of risk in building a university there. It was little more than a village at that time, containing 1000 houses, only 450 of which were inhabitable, and its streets were practically impassable after nightfall.

But the pioneers were well rewarded for their enterprise. Success came quickly to Göttingen as regards both the wide reputation of its professors and the number of its students.

In Bismarck's Days at Göttingen

This success was in no small measure due to the far-sighted policy of men like Gerlach Adolf von Münchhausen, who produced an institution in which the Lower Saxon's appreciation of practical affairs was well balanced by the ideals of cultural research.

The policy which Baron Münchhausen laid down for the theological and law faculties reveals his judgment. Freedom of conscience within normal limits was the fundamental laid down for the theological faculty. No one was to be tolerated in a leading post who himself refused tolerance to others.

In law, appointments were given to men who combined theory and practice and had the "broader view" of their subject. Baron Münchhausen would have liked a university staff of the most illustrious German professors of his day. But this was not possible, since many of those called from the other parts of the country were not allowed to leave their posts.

Pioneers in University's Work

Among the names of those who contributed most to the university in its early days may be mentioned Johann Mathias Gesner, Albrecht von Haller (in natural science), and Lorenz von Mosenheim (in theology, after 1747). Gesner laid the foundation of the University Library, next to the Prussian State Library the finest and largest in Germany. His policy—based on Leibnitz's ideas—was to establish a collection of books for use rather than for its "rarity value," not the number but the cultural value of the contents of the library being the primary consideration. Gesner also organized the first philological seminar in this country.

German cultural and technical progress owes much to Göttingen. In literature, the "Hainbund" writers exerted a great influence, and in physical science, men like Gauss and Weber, Riemann and Hilbert. Its most famous student was Prince von Bismarck, whose "house on the wall" is now a museum. Among the outstanding British students of the end of the nineteenth century was Richard Burden Haldane, Cabinet Minister in Asquith's liberal government.

To America, Göttingen, this "big university in a little town," as it has been called, was for generations the cultural bridge over the Atlantic Ocean. Of the 10,000 American students who have studied in German universities, about 1400 matriculated here.

First American Student

This contact was established by Benjamin Franklin, who, while in London on a diplomatic visit, received the official order to find a suitable university on the Continent in which young Americans could continue research after completing in Harvard and Yale.

Franklin visited Göttingen in 1766, and 23 years later the first American student arrived. He was Benjamin Smith Barton, who later returned to become professor of botany and natural science in his own University of Pennsylvania.

Among the lasting monuments to the cultural connections between America and Göttingen is the mathematico-physical institute toward the erection and equipment of which the Rockefeller Foundation, in 1926, contributed $350,000.

In view of these close cultural ties between Göttingen and the Anglo-American universities, it was naturally to be expected that the present celebrations would be attended by official representatives from many of the latter. But very few if any of the leading institutions of higher learning in either England or America have accepted the invitations sent them.

Conflict in Educational Aims

The explanation for such action is generally known. To accept, it is felt, would be considered tantamount to acknowledgment of a unity of cultural ideals between the conceptions of the aims and goal of education in democratic and in the National Socialist state.

The change in outlook on culture since 1933 brought with it extensive changes in the staffs of German universities. In this respect Göttingen has been treated like the rest. Of the 90 full professors here in 1933, only 45 still remain.

Some have been pensioned because of their race, others like Professor Weyl—an Aryan, and now working in the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton—left voluntarily.

The number of students has also dropped from 4200 in 1933 to 1800, a change which is not due entirely to the fact that the institutes have become "institutes of research." Today, there are few foreign students from democratic countries.

Courtesy German Railroads Information Office, New York

A Bit of Old Göttingen

Frame Houses of Varying Heights, With Johannis Church in the Background

Lehman Approves Ban on Products Of Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had given sanction to a bill closing New York state markets to child labor made goods which the 1937 Legislature passed in preference to ratification of the twentieth, or so-called child labor, Amendment. The law is designed to supplement a pending federal interstate commerce measure governing traffic in such goods, and the Empire State executive, who is a foremost advocate of the amendment, gave his approval to the substitute measure in order to place the state in a position to take advantage of the federal companion bill should it become effective.

Signing the bill on the premise, Governor Lehman voiced the hope that, while it was a matter for the discretion of Congress and the President to select the form of federal legislation most suitable to the situation, the current Washington session would see enacted the law that would be "the most effective, the most direct, the most simple, the most susceptible of easy and rigorous enforcement.

"There has been honest and sincere dispute as to the best method of preventing child labor," his message of approval continues. "Years ago the Congress sought to do it by means of federal legislation and later on through a constitutional amendment. Now it is again directing its consideration to federal legislation.

"I realize many who have opposed one method are as sincerely interested in the prevention of the exploitation of children as are those who have favored another method. All of us strongly believe the time has come when America should no longer countenance the exploitation of the child."

With the signing of this bill the Governor nears the 800 mark on the 1000 enactments of a session that set a record in statute writing. He has until June 7 to consider the remaining 300 bills in the 1937 portfolio.

85 Combat Planes Ordered By U. S. for $2,372,255

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The War Department yesterday awarded a $2,372,255 contract to North American Aviation, Inc., of Inglewood, Calif., for 85 basic combat airplanes and for spare parts equivalent to 10 additional ships.

The order calls for planes of a low wing, cabin monoplane type with retractable landing gear and powered by a Pratt and Whitney single row radial 450 horsepower engine.

Free Milk in Schools Wins Vote in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., June 3 (AP)—Free milk for Wisconsin school children at the expense of the State Government became a possibility yesterday after the Assembly, on a test vote, advanced the Biemiller bill toward passage. The measure placed the cost on the state and limited the eligible pupils to those under the sixth grade. The expense, it was estimated, might be as high as $2,000,000 a year.

University Sends Police Class Out To Lead in Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 3—Another date was marked in road safety, when the first class of highway traffic policemen was graduated from the nine months' course of the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute.

Policemen, hitherto, have received diplomas for short courses in traffic engineering and safety, but this course gave active officers a complete two-semester college year of training.

The men who took diplomas went home prepared to put into action their up-to-date ideas in both the theory and the practice of patrolling highways to reduce the toll of automobile accidents, according to Lieut. F. M. Kreml, director of the institute. They came here from Maine, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois, and they were selected on the basis of their intelligence and adaptability. Seven of them held fellowships granted by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training, while two were said to have come without financial help.

Shorter courses have been given before of the same general type, it was said, but this institute offered comprehensive training to men grounded in such subjects as American government, criminal law and public speaking, as well as traffic engineering, accident records and investigation procedure.

Practical field trips were taken to other cities, to investigate traffic methods and to bring back reports which could be discussed and analyzed. One man was sent to inspect the Michigan State Police Department during the installation of the Accident Prevention Bureau. Men were sent out to South Bend, Omaha, Des Moines, Wichita, Tulsa, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, to study methods.

One man was sent to Terre Haute, to assist the National Safety Council in training teachers to give safety instruction in the public schools.

The field trips made the institute a clearing house for methods and procedure in the police departments of many cities, it was said.

Organizations which contributed to the course were the National Safety Council, the Chicago Motor Club, the Evanston Police Department, the Evanston Photographic Service, the American Red Cross and the Public Administration Service. Several departments of Northwestern University also lent a hand.

"With the graduation of the first group of officers from the Traffic Safety Institute, I am confident that a milestone has been passed by the police profession of the United States," declared Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, at the graduation exercises of the traffic police. "Professions are what their members are, and the police are now raising their own standards by improving their men through training. In this, they are following the course pursued by other professions."

James S. Kemper, president of the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training, which gave the grant to finance the fellowship program and made it possible for seven of the men to attend, after a nation-wide competitive examination, spoke of the purpose of the institute.

"Our effort was to provide a small nucleus of officers with the training necessary to enable them to return to their cities and states and more effectively assist in reducing the toll of automobile accidents on their streets and highways," said Mr. Kemper. "I am delighted with the first activity of our foundation. We believe that this group of men is capable of making their influence felt for safety."

The theses written by the men as part of the work for their diplomas indicate the trend of police traffic training. They are: "Traffic Safety and the Bicycle," by Richard O. Bennett of Lincoln, Neb.; "Compulsory Vehicle Inspection," by Lee Gray Cary of Louisville, Ky.; "Photography in Accident Prevention Work," by Richard Holcombe of Boone, Iowa; "Administration and Teaching of Traffic Safety Courses in Secondary Schools," by Joseph L. Lingo of Wilmington, Del.; "Parking Meters as an Aid to Traffic Control," by Daniel G. Reynolds of Miami, Fla.; "Drivers' License Examination," by Francis J. McCabe of Augusta, Maine; "Traffic Duties of Non-traffic Officers," by George M. Burns of Kansas City, Mo., and "Traffic Control for Safety in Decatur, Ill.," by Louis O. Rost of that city.

Hapsburg Archduke Gets Divorce From His Commoner Wife

BUDAPEST, June 3 (AP)—An ancient royal court yesterday smoothed the way for the Hapsburg Archduke Albrecht to press his claims to the vacant Hungarian throne without the encumbrance of a commoner wife. The court, revived from prewar practices by Regent Nicholas Horthy, granted to the Archduke a civil divorce from his wife, Irene Lelbach, whom he married secretly in England in 1930.

Monarchists asserted dissolution of the marriage made access to the throne easier for the Archduke.

Albrecht and his wife had sought legal separation for several years, but ordinary courts were considered without jurisdiction because of the Archduke's exalted status.

The divorce was only civil, and the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, which granted a special dispensation recognizing the marriage three years after it was performed, remained uncertain.

The 40-year-old Archduke, preferred by many Hungarian legitimists to 24-year-old Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne which was once united with Hungary's, indicated he was in no hurry to plunge into politics.

A property settlement was believed to have been effected before the civil decree was granted.

Bids for Liner to Replace Leviathan Rejected by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—The determination of Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, to send a great modern merchant marine out to carry the American flag on the high seas has met its first major set-back, it was learned here today, in rejection of bids for replacement of the Leviathan.

Why the bids were rejected is not altogether clear. However, the result is a further delay in the construction of a new unit in America's trans-Atlantic passenger fleet. Under the agreement which permitted the United States Lines to take the old Leviathan out of service a replacement ship was supposed to be under construction by Nov. 18, 1935. Penalties were provided for failure. To date no order has been placed for the ship and no penalties collected from the line.

The Maritime Commission inherited this problem from its predecessor, the United States Shipping Board Bureau, and sought to solve it by asking a new set of bids for the replacement ship which will be built with Government money, part to be repair over a period of 20 years by the operating line.

New Bids Asked

But as in the case of every previous bid the latest were found to be unsatisfactory by the Government and ordered rejected late yesterday. New bids will be sought immediately. But in the meantime, the six month period which by agreement was the limit betwen laying-up of the Leviathan and beginning of construction on a replacement ship has lengthened into more than two years with still nothing in sight.

Meanwhile, the old Leviathan rusts at her New York pier while the single first-class American passenger line operating over the North Atlantic attempts to meet foreign competition with only two modern ships—the Washington and Manhattan. Competing fereign lines all use three big liners in the service—this number being considered necessary to maintain a satisfactory schedule. Two ships are particularly insufficient for the United States line because they must make three European ports while the British and French lines only make two.

While replacement of the Leviathan is not the most important task of the Maritime Commission, a nation's rank in the maritime world has come to be judged very much by its Atlantic liners. These ships symbolize the prestige of the different nations at sea. Other nations have made great efforts in the North Atlantic. A new American passenger liner would more than any one other thing symbolize Mr. Kennedy's advertised determination to rebuild America's lost merchant marine.

Rejected Bids

The rejected bids were from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. The former bid $14,375,000 for a modernized sister ship to the Manhattan; $15,455,000 for a slightly larger "K" design ship and $14,560,000 for a ship of their own design. The second company bid $14,995,000 for the Manhattan-type ship and $15,665,000 for the "K" type.

In announcing the rejection the commission explained that conferences on the bids "brought out the fact that no definite fixed 'top' could be determined, due to the adjustments or modifications necessary before a contract could be executed." The Government is insisting upon a fixed bid, even though the shipbuilders' profit would be limited by law to 10 per cent. Any profit above that would revert to the Government, and no salary above $25,000 a year would be recognized as part of the cost under the Merchant Marine Act.

Under such limitations as the above, the shipbuilders have insisted in bidding on flexible clauses in the contract which would protect them against increases in labor costs or prices of raw materials.

Right to Stoke Furnace Granted Woman by Court

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—A permanent injunction yesterday provided Miss Cecelia Rayman the legal right to fire her own furnace and perform other janitorial duties. It was issued by the Circuit Court after she made 34 court appearances and attended 21 hearings before a master in chancery.

The legal phase of janitoring began 18 months ago when the 45-year-old apartment house owner discharged a union janitor and took over the job herself. Janitors' unions picketed her building. The permanent injunction ordered them to desist.

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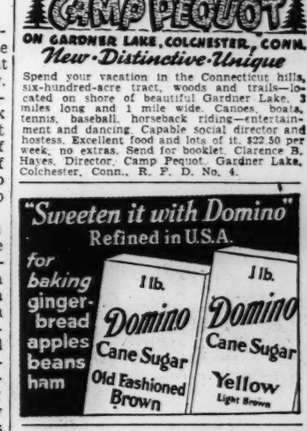

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Mills Tells Unions To Dodge Role Of 'Brake' on Trade

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, warned last night that, without "wise leadership" and organization on a flexible and voluntary basis, labor unions "may act as a brake on prosperity and expansion."

He pointed to Italy and Germany as nations where labor unions "started out, flushed with power, to dominate the state" but "ended by being its slaves."

The labor situation was discussed by Mr. Mills in one of a series of lectures he is delivering before the New School for Social Research on "The Future of the Republican Party or the Defense of the Individual."

He made no mention of the Republican Party but, in discussing politics, said he doubted any party "organized strictly on a class basis" would succeed. He said any labor party "would call for . . . segregation of political funds from funds of the union."

He proposed an eight-point program for unions as follows:

"1. Recognize the solidarity of interests between all classes, employers and employees included; and that the prosperity of the wage-earner depends upon the prosperity of the industry.

"2. Emphasize co-operation, mutual understanding and agreement, rather than selfish application of power." ("Employers must meet them more than half way," he said.)

"3. Refrain from coercion, intimidation and all forms of lawlessness.

"4. Establish beyond question the voluntary character of their membership.

"5. Realize the necessity of flexibility and adaptiveness to changing conditions and dangers of artificial rigidities.

"6. Make adequate financial reports to members.

"7. Accept legal responsibility as entities for their acts.

"8. Avoid improper pressure on government—as exemplified by John L. Lewis' call on President Roosevelt to support him in his sit-down strikes because of financial and other support in the last campaign."

He criticized the Wagner Labor Act as "defective" and argued that labor problems "fall within the jurisdiction of the states rather than the Federal Government."

Coventry's Folk Museum Illustrates City's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, Eng.—England's Folk Museums have been increased with the opening of one recently at Coventry by Mr. J. B. Shelton, who for several years has been at work collecting material which illustrates the history of this city.

Relics which have been dug up from the site of Coventry's ancient Benedictine monastery or the neighboring land include the remains of two thirteenth century pottery kilns, an inkwell and a begging bowl. Etchings of old buildings in the city which have now disappeared are an interesting section of the collection.

Extensive Land Program Among the Navajos

Walter V. Woehlke
Of the Indian Division of the Soil Conservation Service

United States Indian Service

Soil Conservation Is Stressed

Above—Navajo Band From the Charles H. Burke Indian School. Below—To Keep the Flood Waters From Overflowing the Gullies and Arroyos and Converting Them to Farms and Grazing Lands Is the Program Being Carried Out by the Navajos Under the Direction of Technicians

Soil Conservation Program Is Pushed For Indian Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3—"It is the duty of the Indian Service, in co-operation with the Soil Conservation Service, to prevent the destruction of the Navajo assets and the permanent pauperization of the tribe by correcting the Navajos' faulty method of using their land," Walter V. Woehlke of the Indian Division of the Soil Conservation Service told the National Conference of Social Workers meeting here in Indianapolis.

Theodore Roosevelt, according to Mr. Woehlke, did much to save the western forests and the watersheds they protected, but the depletion of the grass cover and its forage value, continued on the unreserved public domains and Indian lands until the present Roosevelt moved into the White House.

Then through the Taylor Grazing Act and the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934 the secretary of the interior was empowered to introduce conservation management on the public domains and on Indian lands, the speaker said.

Mr. Woehlke described how nature, undisturbed, protects the moisture areas with forest trees and weaves a grass carpet for the less humid regions. The Indians did not upset this arrangement, he said, but the exploiting white civilization through economic pressure forced Indians into destructive land use methods.

To prevent the destruction of the Navajos as a tribe by checking the overgrazing and erosion which were transforming the mesas into sterile deserts at an alarming rate of speed is the self-imposed task of the Indian Bureau, Mr. Woehlke said. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had been told by the best technical authorities in the country that the land of the Navajos in Arizona and New Mexico were doomed unless the Colorado River could be checked, he declared.

Two Men Plead Guilty In O'Connell Kidnaping

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—Thomas Burke and Frank Fischer, two of 10 men on trial for the 1933 abduction of John J. O'Connell Jr., pleaded guilty to kidnaping and extortion in Federal Court today less than a half hour after completion of a jury.

The Government contended Fischer and Burke acted as guards at the Hoboken, N. J., hideout where young O'Connell was held captive 23 days pending payment of $40,000 ransom. Judge Frederick H. Bryant withheld sentence pending trial of the other eight defendants.

Mrs. Boocock Elected Farm and Garden Head

RICHMOND, Va., June 3 (AP)—Mrs. Murray Boocock of Keswick, Va., was elected president of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association yesterday at the annual convention of the organization here.

Others named to office for the 1937-38 term were Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Boston, Mass., vice-president, and elected to the association council for a three-year term was Mrs. Edward Huntington of Boston.

R. A. in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—S. J. Lamorna Birch R. A. of England, who gave an exhibition of his paintings in Wellington in April, is believed to be the first British Academician to visit New Zealand. Mr. Birch came out to the Dominion primarily for recreation, but he found the New Zealand landscape so attractive that he was soon busy painting, and the number of New Zealand subjects hung in his exhibition in the Capital testifies to his industry.

Vehicle Tube Under Manhattan Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—A $28,000,000 vehicular tunnel across Manhattan Island to relieve congestion in the mid-town area is urged in a report adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today. The report will be sent to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the Municipal Assembly for their consideration.

"Something should be done to protect values," it says. "Conditions are such that the city should reduce expenditures in other quarters less essential in order that this major need of a cross-town, underground tunnel can be provided. It should not be forgotten that 53.4 per cent of the real estate taxes collected in the city come from the borough of Manhattan, and the arteries of traffic must be kept open if the income from taxes is to be maintained."

The report, which was drawn by the Committee on Public Service of the Metropolitan District, of which Jacob H. Haffner is chairman, recalls that with an assessed valuation of more than $2,000,000,000 in the mid-town district, the city would seem justified in spending $28,000,000, the estimated cost of the tunnel, even if no outside financial assistance could be obtained.

Aluminum Writ Dismissal Asked

PITTSBURGH, June 3 (AP)—The Government asked dismissal today of a preliminary injunction granted the Aluminum Company of America restraining prosecution of an anti-trust suit against the company filed in the southern district of New York.

Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, and Walter L. Rice, special Assistant to Attorney General Homer Cummings made the request in federal court.

The company contended that a suit filed in Pittsburgh in 1912 was similar to the present anti-trust action and had been terminated by a consent decree.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—A recommendation for an "immediate investigation" of service contracts between Niagara Falls Power Company and the Aluminum Company of America was considered today by the Public Service Commission.

Attorney's Name Off List

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—The name of Aaron Sapiro, New York and Chicago attorney, who once sued Henry Ford for $1,000,000 charging libel of the Jewish race, was ordered stricken from federal rolls in the southern district of New York today for criminal contempt. The order was signed by Judge John C. Knox, who held that Mr. Sapiro was guilty of criminal contempt by failing to notify the court that contact had been made with a juror by agents of his client.

British Home Planned At Orange Park, Fla,

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Purchase of a home at Orange Park, Fla., for one of the sectional British Old People's Homes operated for men and women of British ancestry, completes the national program of the Daughters of the British Empire, an American society of British women. Announcement here was made by Mrs. Henry Clark, president of the Florida State Council and national representative of the southern district.

This district includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The work of establishing these homes, Mrs. Clark said, is the outstanding activity of the organization. The program was begun in 1920. The southern district home is located on the banks of the St. Johns river. It will soon be ready to receive residents, Mrs. Clark said.

The homes are non-sectarian. In case of a married couple, only one need be of British birth or ancestry, Mrs. Clark said. The homes are maintained through subscriptions, membership fees, endowments and philanthropic work and are assisted by other British-American organizations. The other three homes are in New York, Illinois and California.

Agriculture Bureau Initiates Plan to Eliminate 'Dust Bowl'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—A long-term regional-planning program designed to eliminate the "dust bowl" of the Great Plains has been initiated by the Department of Agriculture.

The program, following the general recommendations of President Roosevelt's Great Plains committee, will affect 103 counties in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas where wind erosion has been most severe.

Roy I. Kimmel, who has been with the Resettlement Administration in the Southwest, has been named to take charge of the new program.

Heretofore the emergency measures taken to temporarily diminish the effects of wind erosion have applied only to individual farms. From now on, it will involve planning on a regional basis.

Experimental work by the soil conservation service and the land grant colleges in this area have demonstrated that crop land can be protected from blowing if proper methods of land use are followed. Many farmers, particularly those who obtained their land under the provisions of the former homestead laws, have found that their farms are too small to make the necessary shifts from crops into grass.

The larger portion of the southern Great Plains area is primarily suited to grazing use, the department said. Yet during the last 15 years a vast acreage of the range land has been put to the plow. By 1933 nearly 40 per cent of all the privately owned land had been placed in cultivation, much of it in wheat.

"During the past five years," the department continued, "the combination of high winds, drought and unprotected plowed land has made a virtual desert of some parts of the area. Successive crop failures have impoverished a large proportion of the farmers of the region. Rural relief rolls have grown from year to year. Soil experts have agreed that approximately half of this cultivated land must be returned to native grass in order to get the situation under control."

Under last year's emergency program, farmers were rewarded with government funds for listing some 8,000,000 acres of wind-eroded lands. This year the listing program has been improved upon by providing for an additional payment to the farmer who produces a cover crop on the contour and lets it remain on the ground until after the blowing season is over.

Agriculture officials said that while the emergency measures were temporarily effective, the "blow area" had continued to increase. "The experience of the various agricultural agencies has made it clear that a far-reaching program must be initiated if the wind erosion menace is to be halted," they declared.

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1 teaspoon sugar
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2 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup scalded milk
¾ cup water
4 cups sifted all-purpose flour

Crumble yeast into small bowl. Add lukewarm water and sugar and set in warm place until light and spongy (about 15 minutes). Combine Spry, salt and sugar in large bowl and add scalded milk and water. Stir until Spry is melted and cool until lukewarm. Add yeast mixture and mix.

Add flour gradually, mixing thoroughly. Cover and let rise in warm place for 1 hour, or until light and spongy. Stir down and let rise again until very light (about ½ hour). Drop dough from spoon into muffin pans greased with Spry. Let rise in warm place until double in bulk (about 15 minutes). Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) 15 minutes. Makes 2 dozen. Notice how *extra* light and tender these rolls are, made with Spry! How beautifully they brown, too.

After putting the first dozen rolls into the muffin pans, stir the dough down and let rise while first rolls are baking.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

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Gigantic New 'Atom-Smasher' To Attack Age-Old Mysteries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 3—The age-old stronghold of the atom's nucleus, long a symbol of unassailable mystery, will soon be attacked by submicroscopic particles shot from a new gigantic "atom-smasher" at speeds of 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 miles an hour. The machine is now being built by Westinghouse to literally "tear the cover off the ball" and give new views to physicists of what's inside the atom.

Details of the venture into unknown realms of research were disclosed here yesterday by Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of Westinghouse research laboratories, in an address before the Edison Electric Institute in Palmer House.

The newly planned atom-smasher or "electrostatic generator" is to be the world's largest unit for conducting experiments in the field of nuclear physics. It consists of a huge pear-shaped tank, 30 feet in diameter and 47 feet high, housing the electrostatic d. c. generator and other parts, including a 40-foot vacuum tube through which particles are fired in the bombarding of various types of targets. The structure rests on a two-story base and altogether is 65 feet high, about as tall as a six-story building.

Voltages 5,000,000

Voltages generated in the "atom-smasher" will range to 5,000,000 and beyond. Such high voltage will accelerate particles of matter shot through the vacuum tube up to 100,000,000 miles an hour. On their way to bombard targets at the end of the tube, the particles will be counted, measured and identified by special instruments developed for this purpose. They will leap from the end of the vacuum tube through thin windows of metal and strike the targets with velocity great enough to penetrate the hard centers, or nuclei, of the atoms, producing new substances.

"Physicists today," stated Dr. Chubb, "are still learning about processes, energies and sequences of operations, which will give nuclear reactions and transmutations of one element into another. By constant experimenting they will learn how to duplicate nature's work, how to change elements and how to create new products and processes.

"Comparatively recent discoveries have started a scientific revolution which we believe will have far-reaching results in discoveries of fundamental knowledge. Nearly all such knowledge gained has found practical application. Though we do not know where our present work will lead, or exactly what results we shall gain, we know that in this new field are hidden golden nuggets of scientific opportunity."

Investigation Significant

The decision by Westinghouse to embark in the field of atomic disintegration is extremely important to the future of such studies. It is the first time an approach to the problem has been made by an industrial concern with such facilities for financing, equipping and engineering the work. Prior investigation has been conducted almost solely by college laboratories and small institutional groups.

Important developments made by research engineering, Dr. Chubb said, were due to the fact that the laboratory worker is continually seeking new knowledge, analyzing troubles and building new things.

One of the latest developments of research is an electrostatic air cleaner, described and demonstrated by Dr. Chubb, which removes about 99 per cent of all particles in the air. Most of these particles are submicroscopic in size, which are not caught by any mechanical cleaning process. The new cleaner, however, electrically charges such particles and then, when passed between charged plates, they jump to the plates, remaining behind as the pure air passes on through.

Demonstrating the equipment, Dr. Chubb showed how it would clean air of fine smoke, the particles of which are .000,0039 inches in diameter. Even though magnified 250,000 times such particles would only be as large as golf balls.

Electrical Industry Growing

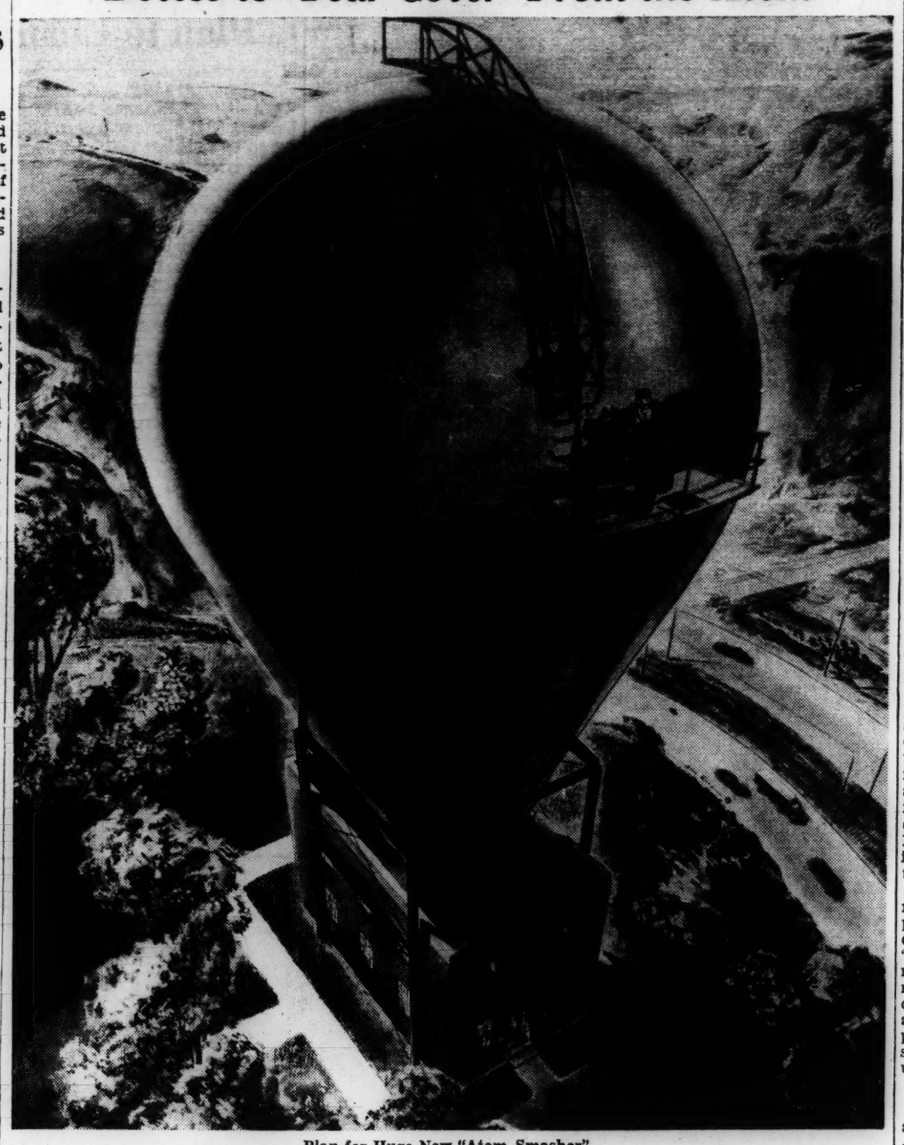
N. G. Symonds, vice-president of Westinghouse also addressed the congress, describing the electrical industry as one which is still growing rapidly. "Service to the public is the basis on which it thrives," he said, "but any one or any business that has succeeded to a marked degree is always represented by the professional agitator as something to be regulated, suppressed and harassed. The theory apparently is that success in a monetary way means that in some way the public has been defrauded.

"In the electrical industry we knew that this success has come from the development of our industry to serve the public; to make for better living conditions and vastly increased and widespread use of what a short time ago was a luxury and today is a commodity."

"We are today more dependent upon the availability of electricity than the public realizes," he continued. "The fact was brought home forcibly to me a little over a year ago when floods visited the Pittsburgh area.

"For days we were deprived of light, telephone, radio, water; and yet in an incredibly short time a turn of the switch again heralded the fact that the universal servant was back on the job, and our house was soon put in order."

Device to 'Tear Cover' From the Atom



Plan for Huge New "Atom-Smasher"
Drawing Shows Exterior Appearance of Equipment Under Construction at East Pittsburgh

Strewl Plea for Delay Refused in Kidnap Trial

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant yesterday denied a motion to delay trial of Manning Strewl, one of 10 men charged with the 1933 kidnaping of John J. O'Connell Jr.

The motion was made by Joseph G. M. Browne of Brooklyn, counsel for Strewl, after Judge Bryant permitted prospective trial jurors to go to luncheon before beginning the drawing of a jury. Mr. Browne argued that he took over the case last night after George M. Smith of Schenectady had withdrawn. He asked more time to study it.

Duke and Duchess of Windsor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—A wave of good will goes out from Britain to the Duke of Windsor on the occasion of his marriage today. While expressing increasingly deep respect and affection for George VI, whose calm acceptance of duty last December saved his country from a serious situation, English people as a whole have a benevolent attitude just now to their former sovereign.

Many a sympathetic thought went his way during the spectacular coronation. People paused in the midst of their rejoicings May 12 to picture to themselves the Duke listening in at the Château de Candé, France, to the great occasion of which he might have been the central figure. It was known that the last thing he desired was in any way to dim the splendor of his brother's reception. He wanted it to be a 100-per-cent success.

To the Duke of Windsor much of the pomp and ceremonial attaching to the sovereign was irksome. But he must have been deeply moved by the cheers which threatened to break the microphone as his brother, George VI, passed along the coronation route.

From time to time memories of those poignant days last December come back to British subjects—memories of the silent departure from his native land of the figure who was once supreme—of the rather pathetic pictures of the lonely ex-King at his voluntary exile in Austria which subsequently appeared in the papers.

"Prince Charming" Again

Then they remember his more recent transformation back again into that familiar smiling "Prince Charming" following his reunion with Mrs. Wallis Warfield, as Mrs. Simpson became by deed poll May 7 after her divorce was made absolute.

The Duke's activities are followed with keen interest. There is even speculation as to when he will be seen again in England. It is understood that members of the royal family are desirous of the Duke's return. Queen Mary was recently reported to favor an early reunion.

On the other hand there is nothing concrete to support these reports. In fact the presence of the Duke in his own country would be more likely to cause embarrassment to the present King and the Government, so that an early return is considered highly unlikely.

As Prince of Wales, the Duke of Windsor, earned an immense and world-wide popularity. From his earliest days in public life he showed an unusual interest in the affairs of the people with whom he came into contact. He was outstandingly democratic and independent. His sympathy was especially roused by the poor, as witness his determination to better conditions for the people of the distressed areas, such as the South Wales mining district.

Kept the Common Touch

In the hearts of such folk and countless others to whom he revealed a touching human side to his character he gained an abiding place. Moreover, his character won him a niche in history.

So he ascended to the throne with two inestimable assets—his own great popularity and the respect and love for the throne which his father had won for it. Could any reign have started more auspiciously? So much the greater for the British Empire was the tragedy of his decision to renounce the throne in favor of his personal affections.

The world realized the weighty problem with which he was faced. The reasons why Mrs. Simpson was held to be unacceptable as Queen have been told again and again. It was not that she was a commoner or that she was an American. The reason that there could not be a marriage without Mrs. Simpson becoming Queen was that, in the opinion of Mr. Stanley Baldwin and the Cabinet, Parliament and the Dominions would not pass the necessary legislation.

And so Edward made his choice. Lady Astor, speaking over the radio to the United States following the abdication, expressed the opinion of a great number of British people: "We all loved him, and still do. But we hoped great things of him. And today we mourn that he has let these opportunities pass from him."

Fiancée Stayed in Background

Mrs. Simpson moved from comparative obscurity into the glare of the limelight in a remarkably short time. A native of Baltimore, and only child of Maryland and Virginia parents, she was christened Elizabeth Wallis Warfield.

Her first marriage was to Lieut. Earl Winfield Spencer, U. S. Navy, in 1916. She obtained a divorce in 1927. Her second marriage, to Mr. Ernest Simpson, took place in London in 1928. At the Simpson residence in Mayfair the Duke of Windsor, both as Prince of Wales and as King, was entertained and he frequently entertained the Simpsons.

Stories were told of Mrs. Simpson's charm, intelligence and excellence as a hostess. When the crisis came in December she remained in the background and appeared to be doing everything in her power not to complicate matters by allowing her own feelings to be publicly expressed.

Early in the crisis Mrs. Simpson left England for Cannes, south of France, to stay with her American friends, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rogers. She arrived there the evening of Dec. 5 and retained as complete a silence as she had done in England, except to issue a statement to the effect that she was willing . . . "if such action will solve the problem, to withdraw forthwith from a situation that has become both unhappy and untenable."

Renounced Throne Dec. 10

On Dec. 10, 1936, King Edward renounced the throne. He gave his farewell over the radio on the evening of Dec. 11, and later left for Austria.

In February the Princess Royal was the first member of the English Royal Family to visit the Duke of Windsor. Later in the month the Duke of Kent also went to Enzesfeld Castle to see his brother.

Mrs. Warfield's divorce was made absolute in the English courts May 3. On May 4 she and the Duke of Windsor met for the first time since the crisis of last year at the Château de Candé, near Tours, home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bedaux of Cleveland, U. S. A. Official announcement of the marriage on June 3, was made from there May 18.

WPA Children's Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Five thousand children of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, who otherwise would be forced to forego vacations, will camp for a week or longer in the San Bernardino mountains this summer under a program sponsored by the WPA.

Roosevelt Urges Regional Boards For U. S. Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

Court. Therefore they may become pressure behind the court enlargement plan, intended to blast it through Congress through desire to secure validation of other legislation.

President Roosevelt's addition of his national planning program today to this heavy schedule fits in with one interpretation now current: that he has really given up hope for getting the court bill through at this session, and is crowding the calendar in order to "save face" by excusing its postponement until next year. The consensus is that once the court bill is postponed, it probably can never be revived.

In any event, with the transmission of today's message, Congress's task became much heavier than it was last year at this time—when adjournment was approaching—and substantially as heavy as on any previous New Deal year. To get through such momentous items as wages and hours legislation, the farm bill, and the executive reorganization, in anything short of several months of steady legislative labor, seems highly improbable.

President Roosevelt specially emphasized his desire for legislative action this session when he concluded his message today with these words: "My recommendations in this message fall into the same category as my former recommendation relating to the reorganization of the executive branch of the government. I hope, therefore, that both of these important matters may have your attention at this session."

Just what the tasks of the new regional agencies will be lies in complete obscurity, as far as the President's message goes. He says: "Neither the exact scope nor the most appropriate administrative mechanism for regional husbandry can at the start be projected upon any single blue print. But it is important that we set up without delay some regional machinery to acquaint us with the problem."

Districts Established

He then proposes seven regional authorities plus one other already existing, the Mississippi River Commission. The Atlantic seaboard is all lumped into a single region. A second is for the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley; a third for the drainage basin of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; a fourth embracing the drainage basins of the Missouri River and the Red River of the North; a fifth including the drainage basins of the Arkansas, Red and Rio Grande Rivers; a sixth for the basins of the Colorado River and rivers flowing into the Pacific south of the California-Oregon line; and a seventh for the Columbia River basin.

Except for the TVA, and Columbia Valley Association and the Mississippi River Commission, work of these regional agencies is envisaged on fairly modest scales. They are to work "chiefly in developing integrated plans to conserve and safeguard the prudent use of waters, water power, soils, forests and other resources of the areas entrusted to their charge."

The bodies will consult together, and with other governmental agencies, and make integrated recommendations for activities. Their recommendations would go to Congress after being checked by the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and national planning authorities. Projects of construction, etc., authorized by Congress would be carried out by the department of Government best adapted, and not necessarily by the regional agency. Co-operation with state and local authorities through interstate compacts and other such arrangements is strongly recommended.

Italy's King Sees Work Of American Academy

ROME, June 3 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel III visited the American Academy in Rome today to inspect the work of academy fellows. He was welcomed by United States Ambassador William Phillips.

The King viewed the work among others, of the following fellows: George T. Light, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Clifford M. Proctor, Wilton, Conn.; Matthew W. Bohan, Newton Center, Mass.; and Claude W. Barlow, Stafford Springs, Conn.

New Norris Program on Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—A bill which would multiply TVA seven times over dividing the nation into regions in each one of which a semi-autonomous federal agency could duplicate TVA's public power system as well as its flood control, conservation and navigation activities was introduced into the Senate by Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska today immediately following the reading of President Roosevelt's message on national planning.

Similar legislation, differing as to the proposed methods for carrying out the President's stated objectives, was waiting in the House for resolution of a jurisdictional dispute among three different committees, each one of which wishes to father the measure. Details of the House bill were kept secret pending settlement of the controversy, but it was understood that it would leave all real authority in different branches of the regular Government establishment giving the regional agencies only planning and advisory powers.

Provision of Norris Bill

The Norris bill is simple, both in form and implication. It provides for six more authorities exactly like the TVA; each with power to carry out power development in connection with flood control, navigation, soil erosion control and conservation projects. Each could sell hydroelectric power developed at its dams to local agencies of government and to farm co-operatives. Each could build transmission lines to make possible such sales. Each in other words, could in theory at least become the dominant power factor in its area of the country ultimately depriving the private utilities of their markets should such an objective ever be decided upon by the authorities here.

The only important provision for the seven agencies different from the existing provisions for TVA is a section intended to protect them against injunctions in federal district courts against any of their activities. Under the protection olause any power company seeking any injunction against extension of a power transmission line, for example, would be required to post a bond sufficient to indemnify the agency and any group wishing to buy the agencies, power from any damage or loss of revenue sustained on account of the njunction.

Regional Planning

As in the case of TVA, each of the new agencies would be responsible for regional planning in flood control, soil erosion control, conservation of natural resources, land reclamation, navigation, water power and other fields. Each would present its long range programs for approval in Washington and each would undertake gradual accomplishment of approved programs. Each would be required to consult and co-ordinate programs with state and local authorities, but each would enjoy the same freedom that TVA now has.

The House bill, representing the point of view of important government officials who wish to retain more control over the new regional agencies here, is understood to contemplate only regional planning agencies. Execution of the plans would rest in the control of regular departments. Agriculture would control soil erosion. Interior would take jurisdiction over conservation. The War Department would supervise all construction and handle questions of navigation and flood control. Power policies and rate making would be vested in the Federal Power Commission.

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Wonders of Research: Dinosaur Hunt

Expedition uses steam shovel to dig material covering fossil bones of creatures that once trod the ground in Utah—Moon gets ready to shut out sun—Jupiter, Venus and Mars in night spectacle

American Museum of Natural History

Restoration of Phytosaur Skull

Measuring 4 Feet, 7 Inches in Length; Part of Skeleton Found by Dr. Barnum Brown Near Cameron, Ariz. Living Reptile Was 30 Feet in Length and 5 Feet in Height

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The remains of a mysterious dinosaur whose "seven league" tracks Dr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History has been following for many years across Utah and Wyoming, will be the object of the American Museum-Sinclair Expedition of 1937. Other members of the expedition who will join Dr. Brown include Dr. Erich M. Schlaikjer, Brooklyn College; G. D. Guadagni of Boston and G. Edward Lewis of Yale University.

On one of his recent explorations, Dr. Brown secured a track of this mysterious dinosaur from the Chesterfield coal mine in Sego, Utah; one of the largest ever discovered, measuring 44 inches from the heel to the middle toe and 32 inches across the side toes. Some time later, he found an entire ledge of fossil remains of the creature which he believes made these tracks, in the Mesa Verde rock formation near Rock Springs. Fossil hunters have seen many of the huge tracks made in the primeval ooze of the Cretaceous period, some 100,000,000 years ago, but these are the first remains of the creature yet discovered.

The ground in which the expedition will work is the property of the Union Pacific Coal Company, which is giving the use of a steam-shovel to help excavate the heavier material covering the bones. Seldom if ever before has such a machine figured in the uncovering of brittle and delicate bones.

The toe-pads of this creature's gigantic track show the footprint to be that of an Iguanodont dinosaur, a kangaroo-shaped herb-eater, much larger than the Iguanodons of Belgium and England, though similar to them.

Evidently the beast had walked along on spongy peat which later was covered with drifting sand. Eons of time passed, during which the peat turned to coal and the sand to sandstone. When the coal is mined out, these tracks remain attached to the roof of the mine.

In a Colorado mine, several tracks of one individual are preserved in a walking stride measuring 16 feet between the impressions. Compared with Tyrannosaurus, which was 18½ feet high and could step nine feet, this dinosaur should measure 30 to 35 feet in height. Tracks of the animal were found near the spot where the expedition will excavate this summer.

Phytosaurs were primitive, plated reptiles that resembled crocodiles but with longer limbs, a different nose and palate and are intermediate in skeleton structure between crocodiles and dinosaurs. An incomplete skeleton of a large phytosaur was found in 1910 near Fort Lee, New Jersey, in the red shales at the foot of the Palisades opposite 160th street, New York city, and excavated for the American Museum.

* * *

Sky Scanning: No New Moon

A popular conception of the new moon gives it as a thin crescent seen in the western sky shortly after sunset; but as a matter of fact, the new moon cannot be seen, because it presents for a short time a whole dark disk to our view, and because its proximity to the sun in the sky makes it invisible until it has moved eastward away from the sun an hour or so.

Because the moon's orbit is tipped to the plane of the earth's orbit, Dame Luna usually passes either below or above the sun; but on June 8 it passes squarely between earth and old Sol, casting an oval shadow on the earth's surface 130 miles in diameter, which sweeps across the south Pacific Ocean for 7000 miles.

Jupiter, at present, is in Sagittarius, and is visible most of the night.

Venus is rising about 2:30 a. m. now. She reached her greatest brilliancy on May 24, and is waning slowly. Reaching her extreme western "elongation" (apparent distance from the sun) on July 7, she will then slowly begin to travel eastward toward the sun.

Mars is the striking red object in the eastern sky soon after twilight. It is now executing one of its famous "loops" among the stars, dropping back among them until the twenty-eighth of this month it will have traveled westward two widths of the full moon, whereafter it starts eastward again. This is an optical effect due to the earth's orbital motion, and not to any erratic behavior on the part of the planet itself.

* * *

Call Sounded to Save Australian Relics

Cut off from the rest of the world early in geological time, Australia developed fauna and flora unduplicated on earth. The same wide divergence is observed in the Australian aborigines, whose ancestry natural scientists are in the process of tracing back to such forms of mankind as Pithecanthropus and Homo soloensis.

The task is a long and difficult one, because specialists in many fields must study every bit of prehistoric evidence. Scanty though this may be, Prof. Joseph Shellshear writes in the current Australian Museum Magazine an appeal for its preservation.

With the coming of the white man, Australian things have had a hard time of it. The introduction of hardier plants and more virile animals has been the signal for virtual disappearance of the continent's "living fossils." Similarly with aboriginal relics and prehistoric rock carvings. Casually, invaluable clues to ancient human activities have been removed from their centuries-old resting places and trundled home to rest on mantlepieces, while thoughtless additions to ancient carvings, distorting them or obliterating them with initials, have spoiled such remains or robbed them of scientific value. "Severe penalties for such vandalism should be decreed by legislation," says Professor Shellshear.

* * *

Pacific Oceanographers Want $100,000 Boat

An intensive study of marine life along the Pacific Coast and inspection of the relationship between ocean currents and climatic conditions, is under way at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography near San Diego, Calif.

After conferring with Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, director, Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, of which Scripps Institution is a part, announced that plans call for allocating to the oceanographers a $100,000 boat, to be used for the studies.

Emphasis will be placed on studying the life and habits of small food fishes, Dr. Sproul said. Data furnished will be expanded into a study of larger food fishes later on. Such information will be of value to the western fishing industry.

* * *

'Tree-Climbing' Fish Goes Overland to Water

Siam's tree-climbing fish is usually classed by the uninitiated as a myth, but Dr. Hugh M. Smith of Washington, former assistant commissioner of the United States Fisheries, knows this fish and sets the stories of the walking, climbing perch on a firm basis of fact.

Writing in "Natural History," the journal of the American Museum of Natural History, he says that the Anabas, or climbing perch, has been observed to travel across dry land at the rate of 600 feet an hour, and has been known to climb trees in search of small crotch-hidden puddles of water. In one experiment, a basket containing this fish was placed on high ground not far from a stream. Anabas proceeded to climb out and make its way across a highway to the brook.

Unity Rules Talks By Presbyterians

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3 (AP)—The leadership of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., which has experienced considerable dissension since a controversy about evolution in 1923, appeared today to have emerged upon a tranquil sea.

Its 149th general assembly, averting a dispute over the church's attitude on war, adjourned yesterday after a seven-day session described by the moderator as the "most harmonious and efficient" in his 31 years' experience in the Presbyterian "legislature."

"After years of dissension," said the moderator, Dr. William Hiram Foulkes of Newark, N. J., "the church is setting its house in order and is going out to meet the problems of the day with new courage and faith.

Other church officials attributed much of the harmony to the absence of an extreme fundamentalist group, which separated from the denomination more than a year ago to form the Presbyterian Church of America.

The growing spirit of harmony in the church was illustrated when Dr. Clarence E. Macartney of Pittsburgh, a fundamentalist, yielded in his opposition to renunciation of war. The assembly then proceeded, but with many dissenting voters among the approximately 900 commissioners (delegates), to instruct a committee to prepare an amendment to the confession of faith and catechisms which would renounce war "as a method of settling international disputes."

The confession now says that "Christians . . . may lawfully, under the New Testament, wage war."

An amendment proposing to delete sanction of war from the confession failed to receive the required approval by two thirds of the presbyteries in the last year.

Scottish Shipbuilders Report Record Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—During the month of April Scottish shipbuilders booked the highest value of orders ever recorded for one month, a total of about £18,000,000. In addition to this 11 vessels of 51,100 tons were launched. Of the orders, eight were booked for the Clyde, two for Aberdeen, and two at Dundee.

The vessels to be built include two battleships, a submarine depot ship, a 12,000-ton tanker, three cargo steamers, a passenger motorship for the Southern Railway, and three 1000-ton coasters.

Parent Exhorted To Defend School And Teach Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 3—More than 1000 "old grads" among the many alumni returning to the University of Chicago this week for annual alumni doings registered to go back to school and brush up on subjects in which they have grown rusty since the days when they worked for their sheepskins.

Since many of the returning graduates are parents, troubled by a modern curriculum which does not square with the one they knew when they were coming up through the grades and high school, some of the sessions are planned to cover the parents' responsibility to the schools. Others touch on current business problems, the latest developments in international affairs, trends in modern literature, social science and anthropology.

On the topic of education, Prof. William C. Reavis of the university faculty had much to say on the opening night. He told alumni they could not understand the educational system of today in the light of their own school days. He remarked that it is necessary to get acquainted not only with the teacher but also with the course of study.

"Parents must show a willingness to attack and solve the problems which retard the development of their schools and interfere with their successful function. Moreover, a parent must be willing to go to bat for the schools in their sometimes frequent hours of need. If that means a fight, the parent must be willinfi to fight," he said.

For Social Experience

"It is essential that a parent who wants to serve the schools think in terms of education, instead of personal experience and personalities. The community is entitled to as good educational service as its money will buy. That means if a local applicant for an educational position is not as good as an outsider, the best man should be chosen. He will be, if personalities are eliminated from thinking about education, and if the idea is substituted that the first interest is the education of the child.

"It does no good to think of education in terms of Johnny's discomfiture about certain studies or certain teachers. It is not who the principal or the teacher is but how well the child is being trained that matters.

"Parents also must recognize that education of children goes on outside as well as inside the schools, and must accept the responsibility for the character of the education received by their children outside of the six hours of school each day. Parents cannot shirk their responsibility by sending their children to school.

"By knowing their schools and having a willingness to tackle the problems and handicaps, parents can do a better job of co-operating in the complete education of their children. They can give them a normal social life. The effective parents may even have to see that the community is improved, if they want really to co-operate in education of their children."

High School Reform

James Weber Linn of the University of Chicago faculty took a slightly different view of the responsibility of parents, especially in the education of the young folks when they get up into high school and college. He declared that there was too much worship of American youth which had its bad effect on their education. The theory that parents, teachers and schools have the sole responsibility, while youths needed to do little for themselves, was a deteriorating influence among youth today, according to Professor Linn.

Increasing interest in sports and amusements, increasing dislike for manual labor, and an increasing demand of youth to be served at any cost, were mentioned as some of the effects growing out of the American parents' attitude of excusing the youth of today from making more effort to educate themselves.

Austria's Corporative State: Ender Called by Chancellor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, has announced that the organization of the state on a corporative basis is to be pushed to a conclusion, and has appointed a new Minister, Dr. Otto Ender, to help him with the task.

Now, three full years after the late Dr. Dollfuss announced the corporative constitution as being in force, the Government says measures are to be taken to make it a reality. This would seem to imply that so far the constitution has been little more than theory. And that is the case.

Present-day Austria is still an improvization. It is an almost unrestricted dictatorship beyond all social control except that of basic social and economic necessities. But the dictator gives assurance that corporative self-government will eventually be established. Austria is to become a Christian Corporative State.

Long Delay on Plan

The constitution promised that three years ago. The Chancellor now promises it again. Four years ago Dr. Dollfuss appointed Dr. Ender to draw up a corporative constitution, which Dr. Ender did and retired. Now Dr. Schuschnigg has appointed him to help make the constitution a corporative reality.

But many developments indicate that any hope of immediate self-government would be illusory. In the first place, the Fatherland Front, or government party, looks likely to continue to exist as the exclusive vehicle for the forming and expressing of public opinion. The Fatherland Front even has a right, in the provinces, to enforce what it calls public opinion.

It is the State, at times. It is the organ through which the Government autocracy works. Plainly if this party alone has the right to form political opinions, the hierarchy of corporations cannot really pretend to govern.

Besides this, the State Labor Union, the only one allowed, will also continue to exist. It is a sort of counter-force to the Fatherland Front. Though strictly controlled, it will be an instrument through which the laborers will try to impose their will. It may continue to make collective contracts, to intervene in disputes and to protect the workers in their relations with the employers.

Thus it will fulfill some of the functions of the corporations. Similarly the Peasant Union which is a sort of Agrarian Party will also be permanent. It is identified with the Agricultural and Forest Corporation.

Even more important than these conflicts or duplications is the fact that whatever the Corporations or Legislatures or Provincial Councils may do, all power still resides in the Chancellor and President. The vast and intricate corporative organization is not likely to have authority. It will be able only to advise. So the bulk of the population doesn't care very much whether the machine is set up or not. At best it appears like a house of cards.

Some Progress Made

Still the organizing process is making some progress. Now, three years after the constitution was declared in force, it is announced that a law has been decreed forming "arbitration committees" in the trades, which is one of the seven main corporations or pillars of the state.

Arbitration is the essence of the corporative state form. Workers and employers sit together on permanent committees. So far such committees do not exist, but they are soon to be brought into being in one branch. At any rate, the law exists. The Chancellor has not stated when it is to be put into force.

As a matter of fact, all persons in Austria occupied in gainful employment have long been organized in something similar to guilds or unions or corporations. The predominant interest of the nation is not in these guilds which are deprived of real authority, but in regaining the right of self-government.

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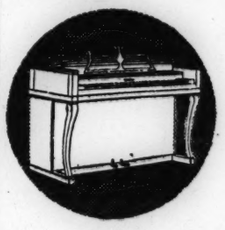

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Union Heads Move on Oregon Focal Point in Labor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3—Portland has become the focal point of the Pacific coast labor situation with the jurisdictional dispute of the longshoremen's draymen and warehousemen union and the inland teamsters' union sharing interest with the appearances here of three national leaders of organized labor.

Labor directors converging on Portland are: William L. Hutcheson of Indianapolis, Ind., general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of the American Federation of Labor; John Brophy, Washington, D. C., vice-president of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, and Harry Bridges, San Francisco, Calif., Pacific coast president of the International Longshoremen's Union.

Mr. Hutcheson's trip to Portland was announced soon after officials of the Federation of Woodworkers in the northwest area set June 12-13 as a time to consider whether 100,000 northwest union lumber workers shall "jump" the A. F. of L. and join the C. I. O.

Union Plans Fight

The woodworkers recently completed negotiations with mill owners for wage increases and standard working agreements. Union officials have stated that organization activities of so-called craft unions within the woodworkers' ranks will be resisted.

Mr. Bridges' appearance is in connection with the jurisdictional dispute between the longshoremen's warehousemen and the teamsters' union, which has been bubbling toward the boiling point for several months in many coast centers.

Mr. Bridges started the "march from the sea" by the warehousemen and brought on the conflict which finally resulted in an open break in Portland between the two A. F. of L. unions last month.

Union Battle Ground

Portland's battle ground over organizing limits of the two militant unions is Meier & Frank, department store.

The longshoremen's group called a strike at the department store, declaring owners refused to negotiate. Picketing at the store and its warehouses was started, and the situation became a deadlock between union representatives and store officials.

But such was not the case in labor circles. Several clashes, verbal and physical, developed between rival labor leaders here. Then an order by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., gave the Portland Central Labor Council the right to oust the longshore warehousemen unless they yielded control of inland workers to the teamsters' union.

When it became apparent longshore officials planned to defy the Green ultimatum, the labor council voted to oust the warehousemen's group. This was achieved, however, only by a narrow margin of votes, showing the divided opinion of the labor organizations here.

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Board Asks Writ On Remington Rand

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced yesterday it had asked the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York to restrain the Remington-Rand Company from engaging in unfair labor practices.

The board's petition requested a temporary injunction be issued and enforced until the court can hand down a decision on the board's petition for an enforcement order under its "cease and desist" order of March 13 against the company.

A board spokesman explained the purpose of the injunction procedure was to assure compliance with portions of the board's order, pending decision on its enforcement which follows the language of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The labor board's order of March 13 directed the Remington Rand Company to refrain from unfair labor practices and to re-employ 4000 workers dropped from the company's pay rolls, the board said, in violation of the Wagner Act.

Grand Jury Study Of Ford Plant Riot Is Being Resumed

DETROIT, Mich., June 3 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy called additional witnesses today to testify concerning a riot outside the Ford Motor Company's Dearborn, Mich., plant, after delaying for 24 hours his decision on a challenge to his jurisdiction in the case.

The Dearborn city attorney and counsel for unnamed Ford workers who were subpoenaed for the one-man grand jury investigation contended the court had no authority to inquire into the disturbance in the suburb May 26 when 18 persons were injured as United Automobile Workers of America tried to distribute union literature.

Judge Liddy said he would rule on the question tomorrow, meanwhile refraining from questioning persons represented by the complaining attorneys. He proceeded to hear other witnesses.

As the inquiry resumed, the union announced it would seek wage increases for General Motors employees next week when it proposes a revision of its agreement with the corporation.

The United Automobile Workers of America have filed complaints with regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board at Boston, Mass., and Detroit charging the Ford Company with coercion and intimidation of employees to prevent them from joining the union. Officials of the board declined to comment.

Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, said at Washington, D. C., the complaints charge 150 employees were discharged because of union activities. The Boston complaint was filed last Friday, Detroit charges a week ago.

The Ford company said some employees at the Somerville, Mass., assembly plant were laid off because of a seasonal slackening of production; Samuel Sandberg, U. A. W. A. organizer in New England, said the lay-off included "many old employees" who never had been laid off before.

At Detroit, the complaint charged the company interfered with the workers' "constitutional right to organize."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (AP)—A petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board here yesterday asking that a ballot be taken of Richmond, Calif., Ford plant employees to determine what union shall represent the workers in collective bargaining.

The assembly plant has been closed more than a week by a strike called by the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Paul C. Huybrecht, organizer for the International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Labor affiliate, which claims a majority of workmen in the plant, filed the petition.

LaGuardia Places Ban on Force To Halt Free Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today had lent emphasis to his policy of refusing to bring police nightsticks to bear on labor and political agitation in New York City by reaffirming it in the presence of the force itself at a ceremony of awards for valor in the conduct of departmental duty here yesterday. There were about 3000 persons assembled in City Hall plaza to witness the roll call of police heroes, and they applauded the Mayor's succinct pledge of police protection to mass demonstrations of political groups so long as these stayed within the law.

In tacit reference to attacks on his administration for failing to curb radical movements here with "rubber hose" police methods, Mayor LaGuardia defined this criticism as derived from the "school of thought which would use the police department for other than police duties."

"Economic issues cannot be settled with a policeman's nightstick," he declared. "Any philosophy of government under our Constitution can be decided only through the medium and channel provided in the Constitution and cannot be suppressed by the use of force. The force of the state cannot be improperly used to suppress freedom of speech, expression or action, if within the law.

"If force is attempted in this city while I am Mayor to exact any demands, I shall use a greater force to suppress that force, but I will not use the Police Department to abuse and beat people who are acting within their rights."

"We have the courts; we have the expression of opinion; we have universal suffrage, and we have a Constitution. We are a government of free men and women, and it is our duty to protect those rights.

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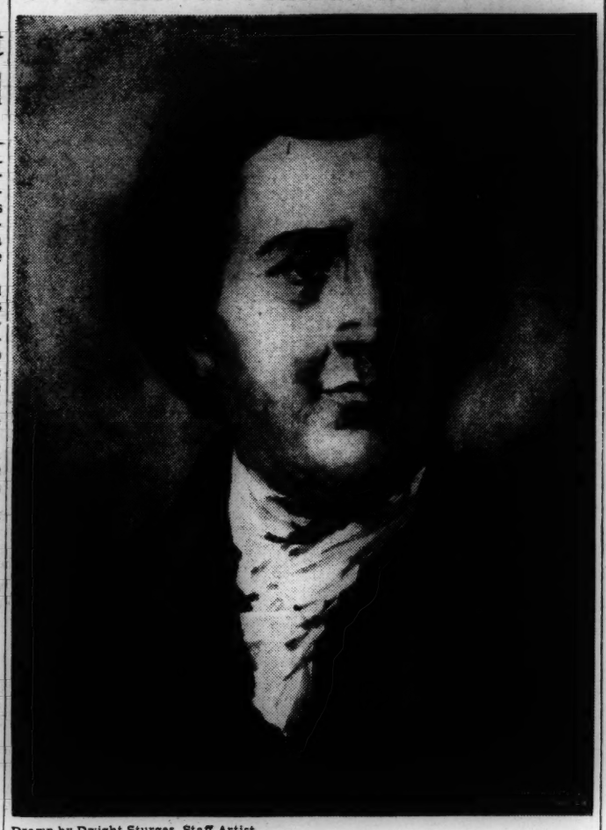

Drawn by Dwight Sturges, Staff Artist

Edmund Randolph

Governor of Virginia at the Time of the Federal Convention. He Presented the Large State or Randolph Plan. Mr. Randolph Was Born at Williamsburg, Studied Law at William and Mary, Was Aide-de-Camp to General Washington and Served in the Continental Congress. He Refused to Sign the Constitution, but Later Supported Its Ratification in the Virginia Convention. He Was Appointed the First United States Attorney General Under Washington and Later Succeeded Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State

1787–The Constitution–1937

(Continued from Page 1)

for eight years endured the fatigues and anxieties of that station "without the smallest salary."

The address was treated with great respect but apparently for the author rather than for the practicability of the recommendation. It was not debated but postponed for consideration.

The proposal was, in fact, in direct contrast to the clause in the Virginia resolutions which contemplates that the Executive should "receive punctually at stated times a fixed compensation"—this doubtless growing out of the meagerness and uncertainty of salaries from the Confederation.

Semblance of Monarchy

Governor Randolph's proposition for an executive tribunal of three from various sections of the Union was brought forth by a renewal of the urgings of South Carolina members that the blank for the number of persons in the Executive be filled in with the word "one." Mr. Randolph again protested earnestly that, "The permanent temper of the people is adverse to the very semblance of monarchy." The question was carried over to tomorrow.

The decision in favor of election of the Executive by the National Legislature was made after Mr. Wilson had argued ineffectively for a method of selection by a system of electors from the various states, chosen by voters qualified to cast ballots for the lower house of the National Legislature. Pennsylvania and Maryland alone favored this, the eight other states present preferring election by the Legislature. New Jersey was unrepresented temporarily

John Dickinson urged in an extended speech "that the Executive be made removable by the National Legislature on the request of a majority of the Legislatures of individual States." This was defeated on the ground it would make small states equally important with large ones in the potential recall and encourage an officer to intrigue with partisans in particular states.

Thirteen New Delegates

The week just closed has seen encouraging additions to the attendance at the convention, 13 new names being placed on the register, six of them from New England, the latest being Dr. William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut.

From the middle states Gunning Bedford and John Dickinson of Delaware arrived early in the week, as did James McHenry of Maryland. Although Mr. McHenry was called back to Baltimore last night, his place was filled by Maj. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, who brought the unusual authority for a single member to cast the vote of his State, so Maryland now makes the eleventh state represented in the balloting.

Georgia earlier was added to the list of southern states able to vote by the appearance of Maj. William Pierce and William Houston.

John Lansing of New York also took his seat today.

Bread 'Mail' Barred in Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — The United States Post Office Department will accept only "normal" mail for the strike-bound workers of the Republic Steel Corporation now besieged in plants which are being operated in defiance of a C. I. O. walk-out at Youngstown, Ohio.

This policy was announced by the postmaster at Youngstown and confirmed by J. M. Donaldson, deputy first assistant to James A. Farley, Postmaster General. A mail shipment of bread for besieged workers had been proposed by plant managers, but was declined by the postmaster on the ground it would commit the department to "taking sides."

In a number of famous strike cases in the past, federal intervention was secured by insistence that United States mail should be forced through strike lines at all costs. Most famous of these was the intervention of federal troops to see that mail got through in the Pullman strike in 1894 by President Cleveland.

The present system is to permit regular mail shipments into plants where strikes are under way but to refuse unusual shipments. As explained by Mr. Donaldson, the Government is having no trouble with the mails and would not put on extra men. According to practice, the government will refuse to run unusual loads into plants as frequently asked by sympathizers, Mr. Donaldson explained. The same procedure would be followed if the persons inside the plant were sitdown strikers instead of non-union workers.

"The government won't take sides," added Mr. Donaldson.

'Rent Strike' Case In Pontiac Court

PONTIAC, Mich., June 3 (AP)—The first eviction case to come to trial since the United Automobile Workers of America began a "rent strike" June 1 brought landlord and tenant legally to grips today.

Mrs. Ada A. Cook seeks to evict Wilber Jennings, factory worker, from a four-room apartment in a remodeled dwelling. Mr. Jennings said his rent was increased recently from $47.66 a month to $12.50 a week.

Mrs. Cook contends the purpose of the suit is to remove the tenant regardless of payment or non-payment of rent. The U. A. W. A., however, regards the trial as a possible test of a jury's attitude toward eviction cases.

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Injunction Denied In Duke Power Suit

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 3 (AP)—A federal court denied yesterday the Duke Power Company of Charlotte, N. C., an injunction to restrain the Public Works Administration from financing a proposed $3,000,000 power project on the Saluda River in Greenwood County, S. C.

Judge J. Lyles Glenn said in an opinion that "we find as a fact . . . that the evidence does not show that the construction of this plant at the Buzzard Roost location on the Saluda River will bring about such a substantial control and regulation of the plant's rates as to in fact and substance supplant state regulation thereof by federal regulation."

Attorneys for the power company withheld comment pending study of the ruling, The Buzzard Roost case recently went to the United States Supreme Court but was sent back because of an error in procedure.

The Duke Power Company has contended that the act permitting government financing of such projects was unconstitutional because, it said it amounted to government competition with private industry and federal regulation of intrastate enterprise.

"We think," Judge Glenn said, "that the plaintiff must be denied any injunction and that the bill must be dismissed on its merits."

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Proportional Vote For New York City Is Upheld by Court

(Continued from Page 1)

make representative government a reality. It is common knowledge that many of our districts are so divided that equality of representation does not exist.

"The proportional system may be unworkable; it may be so cumbersome or so intricate as to be impracticable; the results desired may not be obtained; the remedy may be worse than the disease, but what have all these to do with the Constitution? If the people of the city of New York want to try the system, make the experiment and have voted to do so, we as a court should be very slow in determining that the act is unconstitutional until we can put our finger on the very provisions of the Constitution which prohibit it.

Constitutional Doubts

"It has been our repeated admonition that legislation should not be declared unconstitutional unless it clearly appears to be so. All doubts should be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of an act.

"This court has repeatedly stated that the wisdom of legislation is not for us to determine."

The chief judge recalled that the Hare system of proportional voting had been used in several cities in the United States, for some provincial legislatures in Canada, in the Irish Free State and elsewhere.

"We cannot say, therefore," he added, "that it is a mere dream or speculation. It has been used and found to work. Can the people of the city of New York under our Constitution try it? That is the sole question."

Aids Drive on Racket

In authorizing the joining of indictments, the court upheld the act passed by the Legislature last year under which Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor in the New York City racket cases, joined 49 indictments in one case and obtained convictions against seven men on charges of conspiracy, extortion and attempted extortion.

At the time of the trial, Mr. Dewey stressed that it was the first time in history that a complete industrial racket has been presented to a jury, and held that the verdict established beyond all doubt that racketeering could be stamped out.

William C. Dodge, district attorney of New York County, also used the statute in racket prosecutions.

The case came before the Court of Appeals on petition of Irving Epstein, formerly business agent of Local 302 of the Cafeteria Workers' Union, sentenced to 10 to 15 years in Sing Sing prison, and John J. Williams of the same local, sentenced to seven to 15 years. Both were found guilty in the case prosecuted by Mr. Dewey, who sought to prove that a widespread alliance existed between the underworld and officials of labor unions to exact tribute from restaurants and cafeterias in New York City through the use of stench bombs, strikes and other forms of intimidation.

Court's Decision

Judge Finch, who wrote the decision upholding the act and ruling against the appellants, held that, although all the crimes charged against the defendants were committed before the enactment in April, 1936, of the statute in question, there was nothing unique about a law that provides a person may be tried in a single trial for a number of crimes of a similar nature or connected together as a part of common law.

"Laws substantially the same as those involved herein have been for many years a part of the federal statutes, and are to be found on the statute books of many of the states," he wrote. "Such procedure was not unknown to common law."

Judge Finch held that trial procedure may be changed by the Legislature and a new procedure made applicable under certain conditions to offenses previously committed.

"The changes involved in the case at bar were merely procedural," he added. "They do not make criminal any actions which previously were innocent, nor do they aggravate a crime and make it greater than it was when committed. Nor do they inflict a greater punishment; nor do they provide for conviction on less or different testimony or create presumption against the defendant."

The decision was unanimous.

Shipyard Workers And Steel Men End Strike in Quebec

SOREL, Que., June 3 (AP)—A two-day strike of 800 steel workers and shipbuilders at four plants here was settled last night and plants were to reopen today.

The men, who launched a second strike in three days in a drive to clear non-union labor out of the three steel foundries and one shipbuilding yard, accepted a contract which employers had approved during the day.

A walkout of 250 women textile workers continued, meanwhile, at a fifth Sorel industrial plant—the Morris Lerner Clothing Company. Higher wages were sought.

Under the one-year contract, the syndicate has the right to call for dismissal of non-union workers taken on at the Sorel Steel Foundry, Ltd.; Sorel Iron Foundry, Sorel Mechanical Shops and the Manseau Shipyards. They are to be given the right, however, to join the union within 15 days.

OTTAWA, June 3 (CP)—Pay increases for 200 wireless telegraphers employed by the Marconi Company were recommended in a unanimous finding of a board of conciliation whose report to Labor Minister Rogers was made public last night.

The board recommended for coast station telegraphers cancellation of the existing 5 per cent pay cut after July 31. For ships' telegraphers cancellation of the existing 10 per cent deductions by progressive steps, the deduction to become 5 per cent after Oct. 31 and 2½ per cent after April 30, 1938, with basic rates restored on Nov. 1, 1938.

Mobilization Behind C. I. O. Urged in Church Council Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—A call for mobilization of public opinion "to support efforts of steel workers to form their industrial union" is contained in a report by Harold O. Hatcher, research director of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America, made public yesterday. Mr. Hatcher holds organization of steel workers into a labor union operating on a nation-wide scale on a democratic basis is "urgently needed."

"The churchman's world includes the 500,000 steel workers, their wives, their children, their just demands and rightful hopes," he declares.

The survey covers concentration of control of steel, interests of management, stockholders, consumers and employers and proposals for improving the situation. It stresses that the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, "with their 250 subsidiary companies, own outright 52 per cent of the nation's steel-producing capacity, and more than one half the nation's iron ore deposits and other raw materials upon which smaller steel companies are dependent."

Firms Fix Conditions

"Along with the expanding Republic Steel Corporation, a relatively new influence within the industry, these two companies practically determine prices, wages or working conditions for the industry," it says.

"Concentration of control is perilous business. Dictatorship may on occasion be benevolent and effective, but it is not consonant with the genius of American life. Dictatorship is, in the long run, no less perilous in industry than in government. It is dictatorship which we find in the steel industry. A very few men—it is immaterial whether these number five or 50—determine the course of the steel industry. That is, they set the pattern into which several million Americans must fit."

Mr. Hatcher holds that "it is not a pattern which has provided either secure jobs or regular incomes to steel workers."

"Since 1914, approximately 200,000 workers have been shifted back and forth between the ranks of employed and unemployed," he continues. "Another 200,000 were shifted between full-time and part-time employment. In the period 1931-1937, the steel industry changed its general wage rates seven times, with average weekly earnings of steel workers varying from $14.51 to $33.40. These figures are indicative of the extreme variability of wages."

Low Incomes Cited

The annual income of all save the highly skilled workers in the industry "is below the minimum standard for healthful living," Mr. Hatcher holds.

"Employment is so unstable that even in 1935 it is estimated that 20 per cent of the workers had an average wage of less than $800 a year."

Wage increases following the Committee for Industrial Organization unionization campaign theoretically would bring earnings of the majority of steel workers to between $1300 and $1600 a year, Mr. Hatcher says, adding that even this is "considerably less than the $1800 which the United States Bureau of Home Economics sets up as necessary for healthful living."

Mr. Hatcher, in suggesting measures for improvement in the position of steel workers, recommends "an extensive fact-finding investigation to determine what form of social control would best protect the public interest."

Support of C. I. O. Urged

"But the more immediate and obvious task is the uniting of all forces to support the Committee for Industrial Organization campaign," he declares.

After reviewing briefly the agreement between the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Mr. Hatcher holds that "steel's sudden change of labor policy has marked a significant advance toward democracy."

"The American steel industry now has a chance to win peace through justice," he says. "Labor must consolidate its strength and develop adequate leadership. The management, if wise, will continue upon the course of democratic collective bargaining, now happily begun. Public opinion, intelligently concerned, will add its plea for the healing which comes through fair dealing."

$50,000 for Scholarships Given to Wofford College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A $50,000 endowment fund has been established at Wofford College as a memorial to the late William A. Law of Philadelphia, former president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. It takes the form of scholarships for worthy students, and has been made possible by the generosity of S. Clay Williams of Winston-Salem, N. C. Announcement of the fund has been made by Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford.

Mr. Law and Mr. Williams were close friends for many years. The gift, Wofford's most munificent since the depression, Dr. Snyder asserted, brought the college's endowment fund to approximately $700,000.

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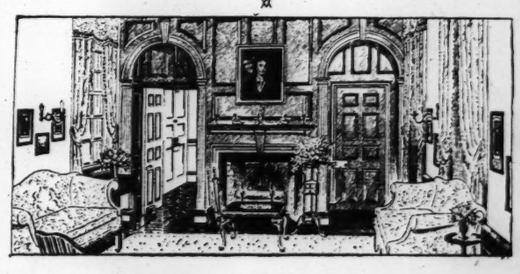

The Parlour in Raleigh Tavern

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Our summer stores in Magnolia, Massachusetts, and Southampton, Long Island, are now open for the season.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH STREET • NEW YORK

One Race Where 3 Lands Meet: Reich, Austria, Switzerland Merge Issues in Vorarlberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BREGENZ, Austria—Here is one of the supremely beautiful spots in Europe. One mounts from sweeping curve to sweeping curve until the crest of a hill is reached commanding a magnificent view of the whole countryside. Before one lies the Bodensee, or the Lake of Constance.

At its eastern tip is the western tip of the Austrian slipper; along its northern shore lies Germany; along its southern, Switzerland. Into one end of the lake pours the Rhine, after having raced down from Switzerland's Alps; out of the other it streams, deepened and broadened on the way across Germany to the sea.

There are no raging water-falls, no overpowering peaks, no yawning canyons—just an ordered, prosperous coontryside filled with pleasant people. Every wood and field, every harbor and city show signs of human mastery. Here men and women have learned how to live.

A Quiet Countryside

That part of Austria is called Vorarlberg. It is filled with low mountains tumbled together and mounting eastward toward the great, snow-covered Arlberg range. The valleys are small, the plains restricted, the sub-soil yields no wealth and no famous peaks call pleasure-seekers from abroad.

Not one great city lifts spires or smoke stacks in the sky. Yet in the little province thrift and patience have almost reached a climax. Those little towns and tiny villages are filled with factories which spin and weave. Each worker has a field or garden which he tends after hours. So well do those men work in their shops that Vorarlberg fabrics find their way over all custom walls to the ends of Europe. And so well do they work on their little farms that their cattle are sought as breeding stock in six lands. Stock-raising Vorarlberg imports its meat; its own animals are far too valuable.

These men are neither rich nor crushed with want. The elders are notoriously pious. Schools abound and illiteracy is almost unknown. Crime is rare, excesses seldom. There are no nobles, no great landowners. For centuries Vorarlberg has been practically self-governing. It knows how to manage its affairs.

Look to Switzerland

It looks to Switzerland rather than to Vienna. It is far closer to Swiss Zurich and German Munich than to Austria's capital! The Vorarlbergers, people say, are like the Swiss, the Swiss of the Bodensee.

Their whole land is a garden. They have few resources, yet factories abound. They have no home markets, so the world is their market. They love peace, keep their word, and leave no ragged edges. They are democrats. Their money rings true, thier houses are four-squared and spacious, their clothes clean and substantial. They have cash in their pockets and credit in their banks. Their papers are quoted in every land in Europe.

And just across the lake is Germany. Clean villages, beautiful towns, forests as neat as flower beds smooth, hard roads winding through woods, stupendous new highways, stretching like white ribbons over green hills.

There's Friedrichshaven, where Zeppelins are made, which very often go zooming over this hill. The soil yields its utmost, workshops perform wonders, human swarms hasten to and fro with a minimum of friction and peace prevails.

About this sea on every side is just one language, one way of living, one type of house. These people all want peace, a sure reward for work well done, friendship and a knowledge of life's secrets.

British Non-Smokers Protest Practice At Films and Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

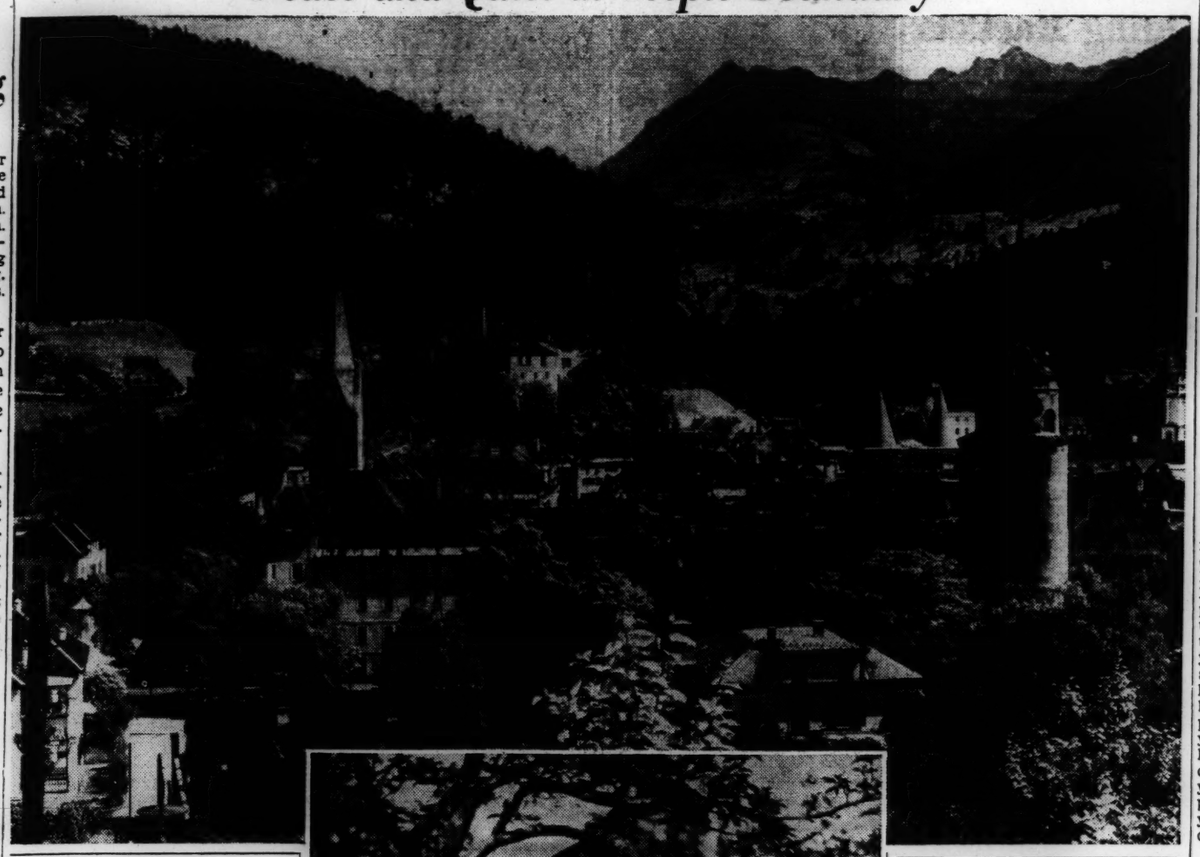
LONDON—A meeting organized by the National Society of Non-Smokers was held here recently to protest against the practice of smoking being allowed in cinemas, theaters, and concert halls. The Bishop of London, Miss Lena Ashwell, actress, Lord Sempill, civil aviation expert, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, chairman of the League of Nations Union, sent letters of agreement.

While there are some theaters and places such as the Covent Garden Opera House and the Queen's Hall, where smoking is not allowed, it is true that the practice of permitting it in places of entertainment is more widespread than formerly. Some theaters definitely advertise "Smoking permitted."

Added to his protest against smoking Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, director of the British Drama League, voiced his objection to the crackling noise made by the removal, during a play, of the wrappings from boxes of chocolates.

A resolution was passed that managers of theaters, cinemas and concert halls should be approached either to prohibit smoking or, at least, to reserve blocks of seats for non-smokers.

Peace and Quiet at Triple Boundary



Photos Franz Walden, Franz Beer: O. V. W.

Constance Is More Than a Lake

Upper—View of Vorarlberg, Austria, Surrounded by the Low Mountain Range of the Arlberg. Lower—Vorarlberg Citizens Meet to Pleasant Exchanges

Britain Pushes Neutral Zones In Spanish Waters

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Great Britain today laid a three-point program before France, Italy and Germany to restore the broken naval ring around Spain. These were the suggestions:

1. That safety zones for neutral ships be established in Spanish waters.

2. That the Spanish Government and the insurgent Administration be asked to guarantee protection of warships of the patrolling powers.

3. That Britain, France, Italy and Germany consult immediately if a warship of any of them is attacked.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 3—Co-operation in a renewed international control system around Spain—when Germany's guarantee conditions are fulfilled by preparations for all eventualities—appears now to be the considered attitude of Germany's leaders.

This is the conclusion reached from opinion expressed in informed circles, coupled with the fact that it is officially announced today that a section of the No. 3 torpedo boat flotilla has left Wilhelmshaven for Spanish waters and that the cruiser Koeln would soon follow.

These are additional to the cruiser Deutschland which "at the request of the commander and crew" is to remain in Spanish waters in addition to the four submarines which left Germany yesterday. This is now the end of the strengthening of German naval power in Spanish waters, it is also officially stated.

Nothing is announced, however, regarding the educational risk which this new action can entail. Instead it is left for the world presumably to assume that Germany's expressed willingness to rejoin the international control system as soon as this country has secured required guarantee is sufficient proof that all is well.

As further proof that the Spanish crisis is over the presence of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg in Rome and the coming visit of Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, to Belgrade, Budapest and Sofia are cited. This latter visit, which has already raised a number of queries abroad, is assumed here to be a continuation of German policy in Central and Balkan Europe, and will certainly this time be concerned with an effort to neutralize the effects, if any, produced by the recent London conversations.

Amelia Earhart Lands At Paramaribo, Guiana

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guiana, June 3 (AP)—Amelia Earhart landed here today at 12:50 a. m. (11:50 a. m. E. S. T.) on the third leg of her round-the-world flight.

The American woman flier set her heavy plane safely down after a flight of five hours and two minutes from Caripito, Venezuela. She was expected to stay here until tomorrow.

Danish Shipping Prospers Despite Lack of Subsidies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Danish shipping continues to prosper, according to the Statistical Department's Freight Index for 1937. The size of the merchant fleet is practically unchanged this year, but there have been some renewals, including a number of special vessels for passengers, fruit and oil carrying. More than one third of the fleet is less than 10 years old, and 11.1 per cent less than 5 years old.

Although government subsidies were again increased in several of the large maritime countries last year, Denmark is still among the few remaining countries where shipping manages for itself, and enjoys neither government support nor government preference of any description. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of the fact that its expenditure on wages is as high as in most other countries, Denmark has succeeded in holding her own in competition.

Belgian and British Moves Help Freer World Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—The hopeful conditions surrounding the mission of world economic appeasement on which within the next few days Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium is starting for Washington at the request of the British and French Governments have been re-enforced by happenings on both sides of the English channel.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives yesterday the last difficulty in the way of Premier Van Zeeland's sailing was removed by the decisive victory he obtained in passing by 95 votes to 75 his highly contentious measure restoring franchise to 300 Flemish Nationalists condemned after the World War for treason.

This measure's importance lies in the fact that by fulfilling conditions upon which the Premier has won the support of the Flemings, it completes at least for the time being the unification of previously conflicting political parties in Belgium where feeling has been running so high that the question was in doubt up to the last moment whether the Liberals would continue in line with the Government.

Their having now done so means that the Chamber can go tranquilly into recess on June 11, leaving Premier Van Zeeland without perturbation on his home front.

In Britain also an important development is seen in the debate in the House of Commons yesterday. There Sir Edward Grigg, Conservative, former Governor of Kenya, supported an appeal made by the Liberals to the Government to restore the "open door" trade policy in the British colonies generally.

"You cannot," Sir Edward said, "have peace in Africa unless the white races responsible there are prepared to some extent to work together, and you cannot have political co-operation combined with economic discrimination."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, was non-committal in his reply for the Government. He explained that existing discrimination in African colonies was solely against Japan and that Germany and other countries shared in the British difficulty in competing against cheap Japanese goods.

This incident nevertheless exemplified the direction in which British public opinion is beginning to move now that the debates proceeding in the Imperial Conference here have shown the sympathetic attitude taken up by the Dominion Premiers, and especially Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and Mr. Joseph A. Lyons of Australia regarding the question of liberalizing British Empire trade policy in the interests of world agreement.

In this connection even the London Times expresses today widely felt British opinion in declaring that "the circumstances now seem propitious for a general lowering of tariffs as a result of mutal arrangements on a basis of reciprocal advantage." Here the country mainly in view is the United States which British opinion recognizes as holding the world key position.

Italy Stages Air Raid For Reich's Field Marshal

ROME, June 3 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini staged a genuine air attack on a mock naval base today to show Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's representative just how effectively Italian aviation could perform against an enemy in war-time.

Italian planes roared in formation to the attack near Furbaba as a display for Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, the visiting German War Minister.

Huge bombers swooped over the lines of red flagged buoys that marked the imaginary enemy fleet and harbor craft. White cubed targets delineated land fortifications and buildings at which the Italian airmen aimed their bombardment.

Germany in Moves to Confirm Position in Southeast Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 3—The impending visit here of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, is considered important, though not expected to produce any new agreement, either political or commercial.

Its purpose both here and afterward in Sofia and Budapest is understood to be to confirm Germany's steadily growing influence in southeast Europe.

Yugoslavia's trade with the Reich doubled last year. Germany also now takes more than half all that Bulgaria and Turkey have to sell, and is the best customer of Austria, Roumania and Greece, as well as a vital factor in Hungary's commerce.

This is a natural trade relation. Germany needs what these lands have to sell, and supplies what they require. So its dominance is expected to continue and, with growing trade, German political influence is also increasing.

Baron Von Neurath's visit is to confirm this position, but is less sensational than was that of the Italian Foreign Minister. Count Galeazzo Ciano, for it marks no change in Yugoslavia's foreign policy, which is one of impartial friendly relations with all its neighbors.

Student War Oath Meets Disapproval Of Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in her weekly broadcast over an NBC network, turned to a discussion of peace.

Interviewed by John P. Southmayd, she was asked if she approved of the oaths some college students have taken not to fight in any war. Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I do not approve of taking oaths of any kind until you know the circumstances under which you will have to redeem your promises. I think student oaths are unwise, because no young person knows what conditions may confront him at any given time. You can promise that you will do all within your power to preserve peace, and help bring it about. But you never can tell what position you may find yourself in. You may be practically pushed into an actual fight which you do not seek, but which you are obligated to accept."

Mrs. Roosevelt also expressed opinions that even if the United States should keep out of a major war elsewhere, it would suffer from the general destruction and depression entailed, that the trend toward abolition of secret treaties is helping to ward off war, that people the world over want peace, that the Buenos Aires conference was a "definite approach" to peace, that nothing of permanent value came from the World War, and that "those who supported the Neutrality Act which passed Congress last winter showed that they were willing to sacrifice immediate profits for the greater gains of peace."

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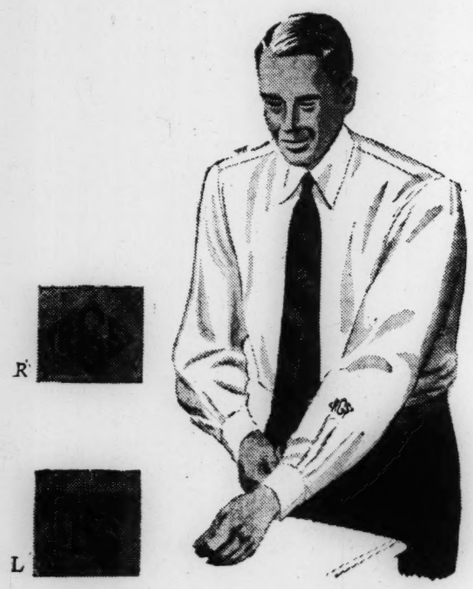

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American Architects Warned To Crush 'Building Rackets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., June 3—The American Institute of Architects today was warned to take speedy action against an alarming growth in profit-grabbing "building rackets."

Unless the institute demands an immediate "showdown" of these rackets which result in increased housing costs, interference with the rights of skilled craftsmen and extortion of tribute, declared Walter R. McCornack, chairman of the housing committee, the steady climb of the building trades toward normal recovery may suddenly "be thrown into reverse."

Greater co-operation between the architect and the building contractor was advanced by E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, as one way of eliminating "jerry-built and slapped-together homes of a speculative type from incensing the publice against the building trades." He agreed with Mr. McCornack that the building trades, now only 40 per cent recovered from the depression, should evolve a new technological approach to modern building before going into expansive operations expected within the next few years.

First Step Outlined

Stamping out of racketeering, according to Mr. McCornack, should constitute the first step among architects, in co-operation with builders, to qualify the industry to enter the field of low-cost housing and thus to serve the whole nation and not merely the home-seeker with a large income.

Mr. McCornack's statements, held in the nature of an ultimatum, were made in conjunction with a report on housing submited by this committee after a study of 16 months. Into this report, architects read the most vigorous effort yet made in their field to impress the profession with the responsibility of opening up wide channels to low-cost housing.

Conditions of Today

This brought the committee to a consideration of building conditions as they exist today. And the committee reported that while industry generally is spending millions of dollars in research for developing its product largely on the theory of improving the product and reducing the costs to obtain a larger market . . the building industry was perceived at a standstill.

Prefabrication was recognized by Mr. McCornack as indicating a more progressive outlook, revealed in the fact that in 1936 there were 63 industrial organizations in America, compared with practically none in 1930 seriously considering forms of prefabrication.

He warned, however, that prefabrication readily might develop into an industrial drive for profit without due regard for aesthetic values or sound construction unless the industry is well advised and accepts an intelligent architectural approach.

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Italian Study for Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Twenty-five scholarships in Italian universities have been instituted by the National Union of Italian Students for young Poles interested in Italian culture and the Fascist system, it was announced here recently.

'One Little Hut Among De Bushes, One Dat I Love, . . .'

University of Pittsburgh's New Stephen Collins Foster Memorial
Inset—Stephen C. Foster in Water Color by Walter L. White
Above—Exterior of Memorial, Which Will House Foster Manuscripts. The Building Was Designed by Charles Z. Clauder
Below—Familiar Bit of Foster Music

Cloud of Universes Revealed At Rim of Telescope's Range

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Far out near the dim horizon of telescopic vision, Harvard astronomers working in South Africa have captured on photographic plates what appears to be an enormous "metagalactic cloud," larger than 50,000 "Milky Ways" all tossed in together.

The report was made public today by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory.

Photographic records have been made on Harvard plates of some 10,000 to 15,000 members of the cloud, found between photographic magnitudes 16.5 and 18.5. From comparisons with other systems, the cloud is assumed to contain many members too faint to show on photographs.

Calculations place the discovery at more than 100,000,000 light years distant from earth, near the South Pole of the sky. It is in the shape of a narrow stream, probably 50,000,000 light years long by 20,000,000 light years across.

Since stars of the sixth magnitude are at the limit of the naked eye, the members of the cloud at 16 to 18 magnitudes, now reported, would be visible to any but the most powerful telescopes. Harvard has just such a 'scope, however, in Bloemfontein, South Africa, a duplicate of the 60-inch reflection at Oak Ridge, Mass.

The "metagalactic cloud" was found in the course of a routine survey of the complete sky being made photographically by Harvard. The South Africa station is now working on the task of recording all galaxies in the southern sky brighter than eighteenth magnitude. This system of galaxies was singled out from the first as a "major irregularity" in the distribution of faint galaxies, Dr. Shapley said. His complete statement will be published in the amateur astronomers magazine "Telescope," issued at Harvard Observatory under the auspices of the Bond Astronomical Club, of Greater Boston.

Upon closer examination, the "irregularity" was found to be a great stream of tremendous "universes," continued Dr. Shapley, each comparable to our own Milky Way, which has an extreme diameter of somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 light years and a "population" of 100 billion stars or suns.

Astronomers have been familiar with supergalaxies, clusters of stars containing perhaps a few hundred Milky Way systems, but previously there has been no definite evidence for the existence of substantially larger metagalaxies.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 156 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Wednesdays, 1:05 p. m., WMFO, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Series five electrical transcriptions, Sundays, May 23, to June 20, 5:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Tuscaloosa—Series five electrical transcription programs, Sundays, May 23 to June 20, inclusive, 5:45 p. m., WJRD, 1200kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD, 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta—Tuesdays, 3 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Maryland

Cumberland — Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, June 12 and 26, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank — Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WCNW 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo — Fridays, 9:30 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City — Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City — Saturdays, 12:30 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City — Tuesdays, 8:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
*Syracuse—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
*Utica—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Second Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona — Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Erie — Wednesdays, 4:30 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg —Sundays, 10 a. m., WHP, 1430kc.
Philadelphia — Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Williamsport—Sundays, 6:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 5:40 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartanburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Second and fourth Fridays, 3:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Norfolk—First Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg — Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.

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Foster Memorial Chapel Opens As Pittsburgh Shrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 3—A Gothic chapel, in memory of Stephen Collins Foster, is today a part of the University of Pittsburgh, serving as the first memorial to the composer, born near here, whose melodies have become an integral part of American folk music. In the chapel is what experts declared was the finest collection of Foster relics in the world.

The dedication of this shrine, which adjoins the University of Pittsburgh's gigantic cathedral of learning, was held last night, just 73 years after the passing of the composer, and was incidental to the university's sesquicentennial celebration, which culminates in commencement exercises next Wednesday.

Every seat in the Foster Memorial Auditorium, which accommodates 750 persons, was filled when Chancellor John G. Bowman of the university opened the ceremonies with a tribute to Dr. Josiah Kirby Lilly, Indianapolis industrialist, who presented his priceless collection of Fosteriana in trust to the university; to the Tuesday Musical Club and to the Foster Memorial Association, through whose efforts the $500,000 memorial became a fact.

Chancellor Bowman characterized the memorial as a victory for the groups active in its accomplishment as well as for the city and the university.

Dr. Lilly termed the dedication of the building "the clumination of the hopes, dreams and labors of the Lillys."

A tablet "in affectionate appreciation" to Dr. Lilly is imbedded in the south wall of the memorial chapel.

A coast-to-coast radiocast was given of a program in the Foster shrine room, following the dedicatory exercises.

Participating were John Tasker Howard, biographer of Foster; Mrs. Will Earhart, leader of the Tuesday Musical Club, who was responsible for the memorial plan; Dr. John W. Oliver, professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh, and the Negro quartet from Lilly's Foster Hall in Indianapolis.

In the auditorium program many of Foster's songs, including "Suwanee River," "Massah's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and "My Old Kentucky Home," were played by the Tuesday Musical Club string ensemble or sung by Kathryn Meisle, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Among the personal effects in the Foster collection, permanently housed in the shrine room, are Foster's pocketbook when he passed on in New York in 1864, containing 38 cents in coins and "shin plasters," Civil War paper money; manuscripts of melodies, a flute, two daguerrotypes, a tintype, and an ambrotype.

Insurance Racket Charges Multiply In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—With 10 more arrests, the number of persons under investigation by the Federal Government in connection with the alleged disability insurance racket here rose to a total of 30 today. Lawyers, clerks and physicians were among those apprehended in the drive to protect insurance companies against fraudulent claims arising out of faked illness.

All defendants have been arrested on charges under statutes involving use of the United States mails for purposes of fraud. They were held on bail.

Included in activities of the fraud ring charged by Government investigators was a "heart trouble school" where it is alleged false claimants went to learn how they might simulate weak hearts and thus win annuities specified in their insurance policies.

To provide themselves with permanent annuities, it is charged, claimants were schooled by medical practitioners and underwent torture to induce extreme fatigue before being drugged in accord with a plan to interefere with the normal action of the heart. Medical evidence was then established in court to prove disability, it is said.

Millions of dollars of fraudulent claims have been paid by the insurance carriers as a result of the claim racket, according to Lamar Hardy, United States district attorney. Payments reached a figure as high as $1000 a month, he said.

Phonographic records made by tapping of telephone lines or through the use of secret microphones were presented as evidence against many of the persons arrested by federal officers.

Among the persons charged was a clerk in the New York General Postoffice who was said to have posed as a postoffice inspector in obtaining business for the ring. Arrested by real postoffice inspectors, he was alleged to have used his free time to further the interests of the racket.

While investigators continued their campaign, it was said that Government witnesses had been threatened by members of the underworld and that individual witnesses were under constant guard by detectives to protect them.

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President Warns Against Bills To Evade Merit Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Acting at the urgent request of the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt today took action against the bills before this session of Congress—more than 70 in number—which seek to evade the civil service. In strong language, he urged that all but policy-forming jobs be placed under the merit system.

Despite last year's civil service agitation, despite the vigorous showing of the Ramspeck bill to extend the merit system, despite the national attention attracted by the reorganization plans which turn in great part upon development and enlargement of the civil service, the attack this year has been violent and persistent.

The Civil Service Commission, therefore, wrote the President that it was "greatly disturbed by the increasing number of bills containing provisions which completely exempt from the merit system employments thereunder."

Responding to the plea, President Roosevelt today sent a proposal letter to Vice-rePsident Garner, saying:

"I have received a communication from the Civil Service Commission which states that in addition to numerous other bills exempting from the merit system all but minor positions, there have been more than 70 bills introduced in this session of Congress which propose complete exemption for all positions affected thereby. A copy of the commission's letter is herewith:

"Aside from the undoubted fact that the merit system affords the best method for administration of government business, the particular feature of the system which has the greatest appeal is the open competition it provides to the taxpayers to seek the public employment for which they pay. Please let me urge upon the Congress the desirability of placing all but policy-forming positions under the merit system."

The Civil Service Commission, in a communication signed by Harry B. Mitchell, Lucille Foster McMillin, and Leonard D. White, put forward the case for the merit system, writing:

"The merit system without question is good business administration making for the utmost in economy and efficiency, and the commission, therefore, urges that the President take whatever steps are necessary to place his great influence in public opposition against the continuance of such proposals and their enactment into law."

Prentiss Gives Diplomas to 25 Negro Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRENTISS, Miss., June 3—Prentiss Institute, Negro college, gave diplomas to 25 students, most of whom will either return to their homes to promote the welfare of their own communities or take teaching positions in the Negro county schools in the South. This college, which heard Dr. Frederick Hall of Dillard University deliver the address for its 30th commencement, supplies two thirds of the Negro teachers for Jefferson Davis County.

The institute represents in some measure a joint venture among Negro and white citizens, who have been friends and trustees of the school for 20 years. Leon Tyrone, banker and financial supporter of J. E. Johnson, founder and principal of the college, attributed the "superior colored citizenship" of the county to the work of the institute.

The school's enrollment reached nearly 400 students this year. There are 14 teachers, and the physical plant includes 500 acres of land on which have been built dormitories, shops and buildings to house the expanding curriculum.

The institute closes this term with its most pressing problem, that of acquiring funds adequate to the continuance of its work. Part of the school's upkeep comes from the county and part from traveling troupes who sing Negro spirituals throughout the North during vacations. In the main, however, the school is dependent upon contributions.

In addition to Mr. Tyrone, there were two other white supporters of the school at the commencement exercises. They were the Rev. James M. Lewis of Monticello and Judge W. H. Livingston, who wrote the original deeds to the property.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Nine

Minda was sitting at the table next morning eating her porridge and watching the small lambs leaping up and down on the stoop, when there came a merry sound of yodeling from outside. She sprang to the door, and discovered to her surprise, that the young man whom she had rescued yesterday was again standing before her door.

"I see you think I am out early," he greeted her, "as a matter of fact I was so glad at finding myself safe yesterday, I rode away from here without getting fully collected.

"Fully collected?" echoed Minda in surprise.

"I left my tools behind," he explained, "did you rescue them, too?"

"I found a hammer and a chisel, are they yours?"

"And a drill?"

"Yes."

"They are mine, so now I am grateful to you for rescuing them, too. You see I love to build things, and brought them up here with the intentions of building a cottage for myself."

"On this land?" Minda questioned.

"Oh, anywhere at all," said the other lightly, "I am indebted to you for so much already, would you mind if I were indebted a bit more?"

"Why, no," stammered Minda.

"Well, then I am going to ask you not to mention that you pulled me to safety yesterday. It might be awkward if the Storekeeper knew that I spent so much time up here."

Another Intruder

When the fellow went away again, he left a puzzled glance in Minda's eyes. He did not wish Flint Anders to know he was coming up here. Why was he so mysterious about it? He traveled on horseback, too. Of all the strange people she had ever met up with, this one was the strangest. Traveling on horseback. Think of it! Nobody did that here unless they were in a desperate hurry.

As she followed after her sheep today she suddenly came upon a bed of wild strawberries. They grew in cups of soil which had formed in the granite. Picking them was difficult because sharp edges of rock protruded out of the soil and cut her feet. She had, however, managed to get enough for her lunch, when she heard a strange sound as of tapping upon the mountain side.

"I must be mistaken," she told herself, but she nevertheless went to investigate. Great was her surprise when she suddenly came upon Flint Anders. He stood with his back to the girl, so he did not see her. What was more astonishing, however, he had the very tools which Minda had placed into Odin's hands earlier in the day.

He drilled in the granite, then he went to work with chisel and hammer. Minda thought he must be preparing the rock for dynamite, but she soon learned she was mistaken, for the holes were made very shallow, and one had no sooner been finished when he moved on to another spot and drilled another.

Minda followed Flint Anders from one place to another, trying to puzzle out what he was doing. At the end of an hour, when he took his tools and departed, she knew no more about the reason for his presence up here than she had before she saw him.

The girl returned slowly to her sheep, and decided that he must have been drilling in the soil to learn the depth of earth. He might even have been searching for sand or gravel that could be used in the new road that was to be laid across the valley. No doubt he was very sure that he was going to get this land yet.

The weeks passed by, one sun-lit and happy day after another. The sheep, composing Minda's flock, which had come from the valley looking drab and winter-worn, had now been washed white by the summer rains.

Another evening had come to the Dalstorp pasture. The herd bells tinkling drowsily in the distance, made Minda look up from her knitting. By the length of the shadows and the slant of the sun, she knew it was time to return her flock to the enclosure.

As she wandered homewards, she became conscious of the beautiful stillness of the forest. It was the hushed stillness of a great cathedral.

The Talcott Herd Girl

She had almost reached home when a piercing scream shattered the stillness, followed by another and still another. The sound came from the direction of Talcott pasture. It could mean only one thing. Solvig must need help.

Minda did not wait to drive the sheep into the enclosure. Leaving her knitting upon a stump, she rushed off for the neighboring pasture. As she ran the screams came nearer.

When the Talcott herd girl finally came crashing through the brush she was so breathless she could scarcely utter a word.

"What happened?" Minda demanded shaking her roughly.

"I saw it. The hulder!" Solvig whispered. "It came up to the fence just as I was milking." The girl's face was white.

"What did it do?" Minda demanded.

"It stood by the fence and hooked its claws at me as though it meant to scratch me."

"Then what did you do?"

"I just threw the bucket and rushed away from there."

"Didn't it come after you?" demanded Minda looking around her.

"I thought it did, but I don't know. I didn't dare to look around. Come along. We can't stand here. It might come out of the bushes this moment and fly at us."

The sheep had by this time returned to the enclosure of their own accord, so Minda slipped the hook from the staple and dragged the gate shut. Whatever happened the troll must not get the sheep.

Solvig did not wait to help Minda. She ran into the hut and closed the door. "I'm going back home right now," said she, "I won't even go back to get my clothes."

"But you can't do that!" Minda protested, "You can't go running off without seeing to it that the cows are all right. You haven't even milked them. You can't leave without milking them."

"I can and I will," said the other, "do you suppose I am going back over there just for a few cows?"

Solvig Departs

"But Solvig, I will go with you," Minda said kindly, "The troll will never dare come after us if there are two."

It took more than an hour before Solvig would think of going back. Minda took her sling with her, and filled the pocket at her belt with pebbles. The sling-shot had been the weapon of shepherds the world over and it was the only one known here.

When they came to Talcott pasture, they found everything as Solvig had left it.

"Where did you see the hulder?" Minda whispered.

Solvig looked towards the forest before she answered. "Right here by this fence." With that she pointed to the spot.

Minda got down upon her hands and knees, but there was no sign of a Hulder track upon the sand, not so much as a mouse track. "You are certain that it was right here?" she pressed.

"Positively."

"But there is no track in the sand, Solvig."

"Never mind about the tracks," Solvig replied, "Come into the house and help me get my clothes together."

While standing there keeping a watchful eye upon the forest, Minda wondered if the girl had not heard mention of Anna's tale at the saltlicks today when she had been down there with her cows. She recalled that she had said she found the work heavy here. A contract was not easy to break. Was it possible that Anna had seized upon a pretext of this kind to get away from a place where the work was heavy, and that Solvig had decided to do the same?

When the milking was finally finished and the milk was poured out in the cream pans, Solvig put on her cap in silence, then locking the door, set off down the path as though the other no longer figured in her plans. Minda returned to her hut reassured; even trolls could not get about without leaving some kind of track behind them, she told herself.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Minda rescued a strange man who had slipped over a cliff, in our last chapter. She nicknamed him "Odin" and was surprised when he told her that he worked for Flint Anders, the storekeeper. Minda was spending the summer on the mountain pasture, or fabo-vall, as it was called in Sweden, taking charge of 600 sheep. The Mistress of Dalstorp had rented the fabo-vall for grazing ground when the storekeeper pressed her to pay 500 kroner which he insisted she owed him. Strange things had been seen on the mountain and one of the sheep herders declared the traditional Swedish hulder woman had chased her. Minda refused to be alarmed but wished Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a), her goat, had come with her.

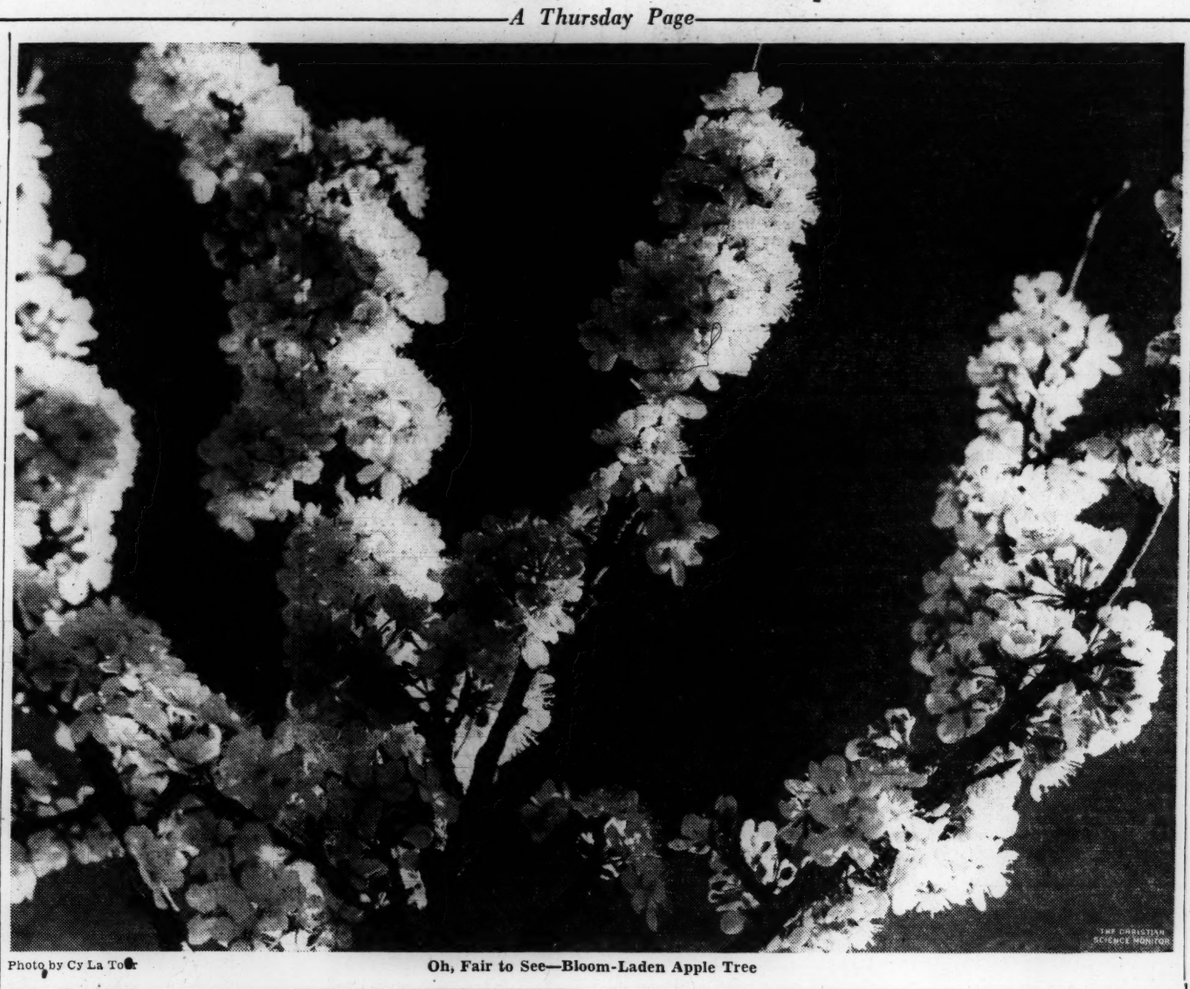

Photo by Cy La Tour

Oh, Fair to See—Bloom-Laden Apple Tree

Humor and Drama on the Screen

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Two excellent film versions of famous novels are among the motion pictures to deserve our particular attention this month. They are "Captains Courageous," from Kipling's stirring sea tale, and "The Prince and the Pauper," the novel about young Edward VI and Tom Canty, a beggar boy who looked so much alike that the Prince was thrown out of the castle when the two children exchanged clothes as a joke.

"Captains Courageous" will probably rank as one of the fine pictures of the year. And certainly it stands among Hollywood's high ranking productions. Those of you who have read the novel recently will notice that some of the details are slightly changed. But the underlying spirit remains unaltered.

Little Harvey Cheyne (Freddie Bartholomew) is not at all a likable boy as the story opens. Failing in his rather pitiful efforts to buy popularity at school, he is taken on an ocean voyage by his wealthy father. In the region of the Grand Banks, he falls overboard and is rescued by Manuel, a Portuguese fisherman.

During three long months among the stern but kindly men of the sea, Harvey's character is changed chiefly by the influence of the happy, humorous Manuel. There is an interesting and exciting background of fishing scenes and sailing shots. Lionel Barrymore, Mickey Rooney, Melvyn Douglas, and Charley Grapewin are among the members of a splendid cast and the film contains some of the best sea photography we have ever seen.

"The Prince and the Pauper," though less impressive, is nevertheless a thoroughly entertaining film. Besides the presence of the engaging Mauch twins in the principal roles, it has humor, excitement and fine pageantry in the coronation scenes. The Mauches are not very experienced actors yet but they enter into the spirit of the story and are both likable. Errol Flynn, Henry Stephenson, Claude Rains, Barton MacLane and Alan Hale play other principal roles.

"Two Wise Maids" is a simple little film about a brave teacher and her colleagues who fight for the rights of their pupils in a New York slum district. When a dishonest boy tries to have one of them discharged on false accusations of brutality, former pupils rally to her support and she is saved. The film is more humorous than pathetic and there is a good deal of excitement at the end. Alison Skipworth and Polly Moran are the teachers.

Young Mickey Rooney has a pretty fine time for himself in "Family Affair," completely walking off with most of the scenes in which he appears. As the title implies, this is a small town family story. Lionel Barrymore is not only the head of the household but a prominent judge, whose neighbors and even some of his children turn against him when he refuses to sanction the building of a dam by a large power company. In the end, he proves to be right and all ends well for everybody, including Spring Byington, Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden and Julie Haydon.

(This guide appears on this page on the first Thursday each month.)

The King's Bargemaster

Although many people know that King George VI has a bargemaster, few realize that he still has certain important duties to perform.

In times past, the Kings and Queens of England frequently traveled in the royal state barge, preferring the river to the London roads, which, in those days, were not only very narrow, but also very dirty. Today, although the King no longer uses the royal state barge, he still maintains a bargemaster and a complement of 24 watermen.

The present bargemaster is a famous Thames character named J. T. Phelps—or "Bossie" Phelps, as he is better known among his friends—and the watermen are recruited from men of the riverside of outstanding ability. One must be very good at handling a boat to hold this position. Incidentally, Mr. Phelps's eldest son Ted is the ex-professional sculling champion of the world.

Years ago the regalia required for the state opening of Parliament was transported from the Tower of London to the Houses of Parliament by boat. This is not done nowadays, although some portions of the regalia, kept at St. James's Palace, are taken by the bargemaster and two watermen to the Palace of Westminster, when the King attends the opening.

At the recent Coronation procession to Westminster Abbey, Mr. Phelps and twelve selected watermen, in scarlet and gold uniforms and strange-looking hats, walked at the head of the procession, from which one sees that the King's bargemaster and the men under his command, are still of considerable importance, even in these days of fast-moving motorcars and motorboats.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

The increasing issuance of miniature sheets of stamps by various countries is making the collecting of these small sheets very popular. Sheets of stamps which contain 25 stamps or less are now classed as Miniature Sheets. Of the more common variety of these sheets there are about 70, and should we include nineteenth-century issues the total would be considerably more.

The United States Government has issued several miniature sheets, the first being the sheet of 25 stamps of the White Plains issue in 1926 in honor of the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York during that year. The last one issued was that of 1936 in honor of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition which was also held in New York. This small sheet consisted of four three-cent stamps of the Connecticut, Texas, Michigan and San Diego issues. A new miniature sheet has been promised for the 1937 convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans which will be held at Asheville, N. C., some time during August.

The Free City of Danzig will issue in small sheet format this month two stamps in conjunction with the Danzig Landespostwertzeichen Ausstellung, the inscription "DAPOSTA 1937" appearing at the top of the sheet.

Iceland has issued a miniature sheet celebrating the silver jubilee of the reign of King Christian.

Germany issued the Brown Ribbon sheet last year and the Hitler Commemorative this year.

Other recent issues of miniature sheets include the Pushkin commemorative of Russia, the Olympics of Germany, the New Year stamp of Japan, the Borgerhout Philatelic Exhibition and the Charleroi Youth Exhibition of Belgium, the National Defense Issue of Switzerland, the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition Issue of South Africa and various others.

Most of these miniature sheets are issued for special occasions, particularly for philatelic events, and a collection of these small sheets is most interesting. As a rule, comparatively small quantities are issued and many early issues of these sheets are not easy to obtain. But should one start with the printings as they are issued, even these in time will make a worthy showing.

Cuba, which is famous for growing sugar cane, will make this plant the subject of a set of three commemorative stamps to be issued next month. Sugar cane is a tall, perennial sugar bearing plant believed to have originated in India and is now grown in most of the tropical and semi-tropical regions of the world. It was introduced in Cuba soon after the discovery of the island.

The cane grows from five to 15 feet in height and from one to two inches in diameter. On the 1c value of the series of stamps there will appear a cluster of sugar cane as grown, on the 2c a scene in the grinding of the cane and on the 5c value a view of a modern cane factory. On each of the stamps there will also appear a picture of an early sailing vessel.

Ecuador, on its new set of postage stamps and air-mail stamps, pictures local scenes and people. On the 2c is a view of the Andean landscape; on the 5c a portrait of the Indian Chieftain Atahualpa; on the 10c a hat weaver; on the 20c a scene along the coast, and on the 1 sucre a picture of gold washing. On the various values of the airmail set, of which there are five, is pictured a view of "Altar" hill and in the foreground a native condor in flight. Both the postal and airmail issues have been overprinted "Oficial."

France has issued two commemorative stamps in honor of the French aviator Jean Mermoz who was lost last December during one of his many flights over the South Atlantic mail routes. France has also issued a series of six values for each of the 21 French colonies in connection with the International Exposition to be held in Paris this June. The colors and designs are the same for each of the colonies.

French Equatorial Africa, in addition to the Paris Exposition issue, has three sets of stamps—one for postage, another for airmail and a third for postage due. There are 24 values of the postal issue and the values range from the 1c to the 20fr. The designs are mostly pictorial and the stamps printed in two colors. There are nine airmails and 11 postage dues.

Great Britain has issued the first three values, the ½d, 1d and 2½d, of her new regular postal set showing the profile of H. M. King George VI facing to the left. These stamps were issued to the public on May 10. In the four corners of the stamp are pictured the Tudor rose, the thistle, the shamrock and the daffodil.

Greece has issued a special stamp to commemorate the Centenary of the Athens University. The central design pictures a classic Greek figure in the foreground and in the background a view of the university in the rays of the rising sun.

United States—Now that the Army and Navy stamps have been completed, the next series of stamps to be expected in the United States is that of the territorial possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

A stamp commemorating the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first white child to be born of white parents in North America, is scheduled to be issued on Aug. 18.

Top Row—New Issues of Great Britain; (Left) Coronation Stamp, (Right) New General Issue. Second Row— Stamp of Greece, Commemorating Centenary of Athens University. Third Row — (Left) Hungarian Stamp Picturing the Poet Vorosmarty; (Right) New Danzig Issue. Bottom—New Liberian Issue

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Rising Interest in Merit Plan Hailed in Local Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 3—Rising interest in the merit system is felt not only in State Legislatures, but in small cities, in county governments and in offices of politicians, it was learned as civil service officials and experts in personnel administration from middle western states pooled their information at, a conference of the Civil Service Assembly, held here recently.

The merit system is developing so rapidly that, although there is confusion in some quarters in strengthening and extending the present system out of the welter of public and professional interest have come clearly marked trends. These were pointed out and discussed by G. Lyle Belsley, director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Organizations like the National Recreation Association and the American Association of Social Workers have seen that the merit system has a definite influence on their professional standards, declared Mr. Belsley. As the technical functions of government continue to grow in importance, he said, more professional men and women will support the movement.

Trained Persons Sought

A rising demand for trained persons to operate public personnel agencies was noted. Although there has been considerable increase in training facilities for these officials there is still a dearth of qualified people, Mr. Belsley said. The Civil Service Assembly has taken many steps to encourage the establishment of both pre-entry and in-service training, but it now appears that additional action is desirable to meet the immediate needs.

Pronounced growth has been seen in the number of universities that give courses in public administration, Mr. Belsley pointed out. An illustration of this trend is found in the recent grant of $2,000,000 to Harvard University to establish a graduate school of public administration, he said.

Training of apprentices in public personnel agencies represents a significant attempt to develop future administrators and technicians. Examples of this trend may be found in the United States Civil Service Commission, the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, the California State Personnel Board, and the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

Although, for the most part, smaller cities have heretofore felt that they could not afford to install the merit system because the cost of a well trained administrator would be too much, nevertheless a movement is now on foot to get cities in the 50,000 population classification interested in the merit system, it was pointed out by James M. Mitchell, of the Michigan Municipal League.

An experimental installation is almost completed in the four Michigan cities of Saginaw, Dearborn Flint, and Kalamazoo. The Michigan Municipal League has added trained civil service technicians to its staff so that it can assist small cities to run their cities on a merit basis.

Election Poll Officials

Ovid B. Blix, assistant secretary and examiner of the Milwaukee City Service Commission, reported that city has pioneered in adding election poll officials to the civil service lists, at the request of the local election commission. Examinations given for the first time this year brought 1200 applicants and 800 received passing grades, he said.

Richard W. Bunch, Indiana State erPsonnel Bureau Director, of Indianapolis, reported that first examinations had been given to place the several hundred employees of the State social security agencies under the merit system. Indiana, he said, has no state civil service law.

The problems connected with organizing a whole state civil service were described by representatives from Tennessee and Arkansas. Both states have recently adopted the merit system. MacDonald Salter, a public personnel officer in Tennessee, told the conference that some 5000 employees in the State were being placed on the merit basis.

In Arkansas, more than 60 per cent of the state employees will be under civil service when the new law becomes effective, July 1, according to Kenneth Warner, director of the state civil service commission.

News of Annual Meeting Of The Mother Church Again to Be Radiocast

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 7, over Station W1XAL, Boston.

The times, frequencies and portions of the globe for which these special radiocasts are designed are as follows:

4:30 p. m.....11.79mc	25.45 meters	for Europe
7:30 p. m..... 6.04mc	49.67 meters	for North America
9:30 p. m.....11.79mc	25.45 meters	for Western North America

All these times are eastern standard. For Pacific coast, subtract three hours; for eastern daylight, add one hour, and for British summer time and central European time add six hours to the times given.

The regular shortwave radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will precede and follow the special Annual Meeting radiocasts at 3:30 p. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 15.25mc., and at 5 p. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 11.79mc.

Air Rifles and Pistols Banned in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Air pistols and air rifles are on New York City's forbidden list today, following aldermanic enactment of a city ordinance banning both their sale and possession.

The action was strongly urged by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, who classes these toys as dangerous weapons based on heavy accident tolls from their use in which the eyesight of more than 500 children has been affected.

Violation of the ordinance entails a fine of $50, a 30-day jail sentence, or both. Only devices used in a duly licensed amusement place or at rifle or pistol ranges duly authorized are excepted from its terms.

Britain to Unite Power Companies For Lower Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Cheapened electricity throughout Britain has been brought an important stage nearer to realization by an announcement just made by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport.

This announcement is that government legislation is under preparation to co-ordinate the 627 separate concerns now distributing electricity in different parts of Britain. Enormous improvement away from the previously chaotic conditions in this industry has been effected since 1926 when Parliament set up an independent central board to co-ordinate the generation and transmission of current on a nation-wide scale.

All parties are agreed that the time has now come for distribution to be somewhat similarly reformed.

At present not only are there far too many distributing agencies for economic working, but tariffs and voltages vary much more than is desirable.

The changes now contemplated are mainly upon lines recommended by a government committee presided over by Sir Harry McGowan (now Lord McGowan) which reported last year. These recommendations included the elimination of uneconomic agencies by compulsory amalgamation, also the leveling down of prices and the clearing of the way for possible ultimate public ownership of the system as a whole.

The reforms are on cautious lines and are generally approved so far as they go. The main criticism of them is that they are likely to be slow in operation. Labor also complains that vested interests are to get off easier than left-wing politicians think right.

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Quiller-Couch in Triumph

NOT so very long ago I read "The Delectable Duchy," which is a volume of short stories by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. I might just as well have done so fifteen years since. But the obstinacy of mankind is great.

It was when I was at school that I was first introduced to Sir Arthur. Not personally, of course, but to his books. Or rather, to one of them. My headmaster was amazingly fond of that poem of Browning's which contrasts the value of what a man is with what he does, and he expounded it by means of one of Sir Arthur's lectures in "The Art of Reading." I borrowed the book from him, and was enchanted by its grace and simplicity, its enthusiasm and its clarity, and above all by the skill of its quotations. Soon afterwards I went on to the further lectures on "The Art of Writing," liking them no less than the others. Then I learned that in his youth, long before he became a Cambridge professor, Sir Arthur had been the author of a score or so of tales and novels. But they were mainly about Cornwall, and to me, a Yorkshireman, Cornwall seemed a distant and a dull county. Moreover, these stories had Stevensonian, romantic titles—"The Delectable Duchy," "The Marvellous History of Troy Town," "I Saw Three Ships," "The Mayor of Troy," "The Splendid Spur," "The Ship of Stars," and so on. Now I had but recently deserted Stevenson for the realists, and at that time thought "The Old Wives' Tale" the greatest thing ever written. So I passed Sir Arthur's novels by.

* * *

UP AT THE university Sir Arthur still remained a joy to me. I bought his "Oxford Book of English Verse"; and, when it came out, that fine companion-volume, "The Oxford Book of English Prose." I read also his lectures on Dickens and Thackeray, but continued to hold out against the novels. A college friend told me that "Hetty Wesley" was one of the best historical stories ever written. But I refused to test his word.

Yet, had I only known it, I was drawing irrevocably nearer to the day when I should ransack the shelves of the London Library for these same novels. But I put up a stout resistance. I had to take up a new profession, to change my place of residence, and even to get married, before I was finally brought to heel.

In my last days at the university I decided not to be a teacher, but a journalist. That was the first step. For two years I plunged about the north of England in search of copy, and then I came to London. That was the second step, for London is much nearer to Cornwall than Yorkshire ever was, and consequently the ancient duchy began to wear, in my eyes, a less remote air. And then I got engaged. That was the third step. For my fiancée was a Cornish girl, and Cornwall ceased to be remote at all.

* * *

BUT EVEN so I did not read the novels. I compromised so far as to get hold of "From a Cornish Window," which at least showed that my geographical prejudices were breaking down. This was a series of papers, written by Sir Arthur as he looked down on the harbor of Fowey from his house on the opposite bank of the river. The essays gossiped and chatted about Socrates, the ships lazily tossing on the quiet water, cricket and patriotism, Rudyard Kipling and T. E. Brown. They were mainly prompted by books sent to the author for review by "The Speaker," a periodical that has long been silent. And so I was led on to "Adventures in Criticism," which are reprints from "The Speaker." But still I side-stepped the novels.

Such was the situation last summer. By this time I was married. One Sunday afternoon, the sun beat down as fiercely as I have ever known it do in England. The roofs opposite shimmered in the blazing light. The heat made the flowers in the garden below wilt and droop. We threw all the windows open, but the air that came in was hotter than the air it displaced. There was a patch of shade in the room, but this patch grew steadily less as the sun came more and more nearly level with the windows. In half an hour, it would be entirely gone. It was necessary to do something decisive, and to do it quickly.

"Let us," I said suddenly, "go to Cornwall." It seemed much more exciting than to draw the curtains.

* * *

FOR AN HOUR or so, there was an enormous bustle. We resolved to take little with us, and in a moment the floor was littered with things that we simply could not do without. The car was rushed round to the garage to be filled with oil and petrol; and then we were off. Not until we had left the Great West Road many miles behind us, did I recollect that I had forgotten to pack anything to read. A great desire to read "From a Cornish Window," in Fowey itself came over me.

Therefore, when we arrived in Exeter early the following afternoon, I pulled up at the first bookshop I saw. They had, however, no copy of "A Cornish Window." "But if you would like, sir, to read 'The Splendid Spur,' or any other of Quiller-Couch's novels— "

"No," I said shortly, and fled from the shop. I was not to be caught as easily as that.

We thrust our way over Dartmoor. The roads twisted and turned so as to make a corkscrew seem straight, and the side of a house horizontal. But we got to Tavistock in time for tea. And in the evening we reached Looe. All the shops were shut.

* * *

THE NEXT MORNING, however, I was on the quayside early. Looe is a small place, little more than a village. Its streets have room for only one car at a time, and even then the wings brush against the legs of pedestrians on the pavements on either side. It is not a town where one would expect to find many large bookshops. Nevertheless, I noticed two windows, one on the west side of the harbor, and the other on the east, which had a literary air. Amongst heaps of picture postcards, and little china curios, a few books stood up self-consciously. They were the novels of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

From Looe we went to St. Austell. St. Austell, set in the midst of hills of china clay, is quite a town. In fact, no fewer than eight thousand people live there. So its supply of books is more plentiful than that of Looe. One can buy the novels of Quiller-Couch in two distinct editions. But not the "Cornish Window."

* * *

I THEN AND there gave in. There is no point in carrying on an obviously hopeless warfare. So I read "The Delectable Duchy" and "Noughts and Crosses." I was entranced by them. It is true that some of the stories have faults. "Fortunio" is certainly derived from Stevenson's "The Treasure of Franchard." "These-an'-That's Wife" has more than an air of Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Partner." "The Countess of Bellarmine" recalls Thomas Hardy's "A Group of Noble Dames." But what of that? Bunyan's Mr. Greatheart left his sword to him that could use it. These famous men would not object to anyone assuming their mantle who could wear it properly, as Quiller-Couch can.

How finely, for example, is the change of attitude in "A Corrected Contempt" touched in! What a wealth of significance is packed into the last line of "The Family Bible"! There is fierceness in "Daphnis," and gallantry and pathos in "The Paupers," and the secret of "Old Aeson" is marvellously kept until the actual last word. Humorous, pastoral, tender, tragic, and sad are the stories of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch; and if they have little of the stark grandeur that gives to Cornwall much of its most distinctive beauty, they otherwise express the very heart of that celebrated duchy.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF A BRONZE STATUE OF A BOY: *Roman, First Century, A. D.*

THIS bronze portrait of a boy of about twelve years is said to have the characteristic features of the Julio-Claudian family. Seen in full figure, the youth wears not the Roman toga but the Greek *himation;* a customary practice, we are told, among distinguished families of the time.

During the Augustan Age, the Romans relaxed their native tendency to portray people in a realistic way. Instead they simulated the Greeks, whom they admired greatly. While they sought, as realistic portraitists, features which resembled and identified individuals, as idealists they generalized the type of the model, investing it with the utmost grace and dignity, qualities which are universally loved.

Bronze was used fairly commonly by ancient sculptors, but few pieces remain to prove the fact. Because bronze was a material in demand for practical purposes, many statues no doubt were melted down by the unappreciative. Those bronze portraits which remain are consequently prized greatly.

This boy in the Metropolitan Museum's Classical Collection was probably made by a sculptor who was either Greek or who understood the approach of Greek sculptors in form, execution of drapery, texture, and expression.

D. A.

A Game of Chess

THE rain fell persistently, so that the windows were sheets of running water, and sea and sky were merged in one dense grey cloud of vapor. On such an afternoon it was cosy in the big many-windowed room with the crimson carpet, solid Victorian furniture, and glowing coal fire.

It was on this afternoon that the little girl challenged me to a game of chess. I enjoy chess. I have even been known to give a good game. My opponent and I have sat many an hour in silent and serious contemplation of the board, while the small pieces of ivory seemed to assume individuality as they moved in obedience to our slow meditations. The absorbing interest of a game, its unfoldment of strategic plans, and triumph—yes, on such an afternoon, a game of chess would be a pleasant thing.

* * *

DELIGHTEDLY THE LITTLE girl set out the board. With gay comment, her deft fingers arranged the pieces.

"You dear little horse—you go there! Oh, you call yourself a knight, I know, but you are just a dear little jumping horse. And little black queen—you pout like the queen in 'Alice Through the Looking-glass.' Stand there, and be good!"

So we began the game. The rain still fell steadily. The fire burned with a deep red glow, and Flurry, the cat, purred contentedly.

* * *

THE GAME OPENED with a flourish. No dull "pawn to King four" for the little girl, but out strode a big stout rook as soon as a home was made for him. I had always thought Alice's queen was rather peevish. It was true that the brooch which fastened her shawl came undone with annoying persistency, and she had to run fast on her large flat feet; but the White Knight, too, had much to contend with and had been patient and mild under the most trying circumstances.

"Check!" cried the little girl. Check it was, and I moved a pawn forward.

A knight, less mild than Alice's, took the pawn; and, in his excited prancing, upset my stately queen. "There you go!" I seemed to hear the queen exclaim, as her brooch came undone: "And the moral of that is—"

I replaced her, and captured the exuberant knight.

"Check!" I murmured. The little girl laughed gleefully, interposed the bishop, and sprang up to dance round the room.

"Check!" I said, taking the bishop. Her bright hair fell over the board as she scanned it earnestly. "Bother that old king!" she whispered, moving his majesty to a safe corner, and a moment later cried with triumph "Check!"

* * *

SO WE WENT on checking each other's kings, laughing, capering—at least one of us did—round the room at an unexpected success. A tight corner increased our mirth as we rescued our kings from the onslaught of lively knights, advancing bishops, saucy pawns, arrogant queens. I saw them, the kings I mean, huddling shamefaced and woebegone in distant corners, driven from one refuge to another, their flight enlivened by shrieks of merriment. No background for them, hung with cloth of gold. No heralds in scarlet, no lords and ladies in brave company. Panic-stricken, the poor monarchs hopped from square to square while their queens swept right and left in hilarious conquest.

Suddenly the board bounded into the air. The pieces flew all over the room, and my opponent, seizing me, whirled me round, and kissed me. It did not matter. One of the kings—I forget which—was checkmated, and the game was over.

* * *

THE FIRE STILL glowed. The rain fell steadily. Flurry stretched himself and yawned. In "Alice Through the Looking-glass," the Black Queen had turned into the black kitten. Was Flurry—? He looked at me disdainfully, curled round, and went to sleep.

With tireless energy, the little girl set out the board again.

"Let's have another game," she coaxed.

M. A. B.

ПОБЕДА НАД ЗЛОМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЧТО такое зло? Имеет-ли оно подлинное существование? В Библии сказано: "И увидел Бог все, что Он создал, и вот, хорошо весьма" (Бытие 1:31). И еще сказано в Библии: "Все чрез Него начало быть, и без Него ничто не начало быть, что начало быть" (Иоанн 1:3). Следовательно зло не имеет подлинного бытия. Как-бы нам не казалось, что зло реально, оно существует только, как смертное верование.

Как-же мы можем уйти от этого верования в зло и, таким образом, предотвратить его кажущееся появление в нашей жизни? Это становится возможным тогда, когда мы узнаем, что зло—ложно и когда мы начинаем понимать, что действительно верно!

Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Заблуждение есть предположение, что наслаждение и страдание, разум, сущность и жизнь живут в материи" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 472). Какую-бы форму не принимало заблуждение, оно основано единственно на этом предположении. Кто понимает, что реально, и отвергает зло, как невежественное предположение, что жизнь, сущность и разумение материальны, тот удаляет из своей жизни все последствия верования во зло.

Бог есть Дух, и Им создано все; поэтому в действительности все творение духовно. Подлинный человек поэтому не материален, он всецело духовен. В истинном человеке нет ни одного элемента верования во зло. Духовный человек "всегда существовал, и всегда вне и выше смертной иллюзии относительно существования жизни, сущности и разумения в материи" (там-же стр. 302).

В книге Исайи мы находим следующее увещание: "Перестаньте вы надеяться на человека, которого дыхание в ноздрях его." В Библии говорится также о том, что мы должны снова возродиться и что мы должны совлечь ветхого человека и облечься в нового. Не означает-ли это, что мы должны отказаться от нашего понятия, что человек материален, и постоянно иметь ввиду правду о том, что человек создан по образу и подобию Бога, Духа? Усваивая тот факт, что человек духовен и благ, также как и вся вселенная, мы перестаем чувствовать зло, как нечто реальное: мы рождаемся вновь. Когда мы перестаем думать о себе и о других, что мы материальны и начинаем видеть, что подлинная сущность всего духовна и совершенна; когда наконец, мы выражаем чистоту, бескорыстие, благодарность и другие Христоподобные качества, то мы совлекаем ветхого человека и облекаемся в нового.

Постоянно имея ввиду факт, что человек и вселенная—духовны, мы можем видеть зло, как ложное предположение о том, что жизнь, сущность и разумение—материальны, и можем быть уверенны, что это предположение не заключает в себе ни одного свойства Истины. Тогда мы перестаем бояться зла, и грех нас больше не привлекает. Mrs. Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет (там-же стр. 325), "Кто имеет истинную идею блага, теряет всякое ощущение зла и вследствие этого проникает в бессмертные реальности Духа."

Нужда может быть преодолена, благодаря пониманию, что бедность есть верование в отсутствие добра,—часть того предположения, что жизнь, сущность и разумение материальны и ограничены. Отрицая это предположение и держась того факта, что реальна только вселенная Духа, мы подчиняем наши земные дела Божескому Закону совершенного снабжения и таким способом нужда выключена из наших мыслей и из нашей жизни.

Отвергая все виды болезни, как входящие в состав того-же предположения, что жизнь, сущность и разумение материальны; постоянно держась того факта, что Бог, Дух единственная Жизнь и что человек — совершенное выражение божественной Жизни,—мы поднимаемся над страхом болезни и так выключаем ее из нашего опыта.

Зло часто проявляется в несчастных автомобильных случаях. Нетрезвое состояние, неосторожное управление, равнодушие к чужим интересам и все прочее, доводящее до этих несчастных случаев,—все это является следствием предположения, что жизнь, сущность и разумение — материальны. Отрицая это предположение и зная, что жизнь, сущность и разумение духовны, что все—совершенный Разум и его проявление; что в истинном, духовном мире все находится под контролем высшей мудрости,—мы сознаем, что во время наших передвижений мы находимся под защитой и в полной безопасности. Постоянное сознание истины, что Бог гармонично управляет всеми действиями, полностью разрешит проблему безопасного передвижения.

Кто видит истинную идею блага, перестает думать и делать зло. Лживость, нечестность, эгоизм, ненависть, вожделения, гордыня и другие ложные свойства тогда исчезают, когда выражается честность, бескорыстие, чистота и любовь. И тогда человек испытывает радость, здоровие и подлинное благополучие—плоды познания Бога. Через стремление человека понять и проявить свою подлинную природу, благо проявляется в жизни его.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Overcoming Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is evil? Is it a real entity? The Bible states, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). It also states (John 1:3), "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Evil, then, has no true existence. Regardless of how real it seems to be, evil can exist only in mortal belief.

How can we get away from belief in evil and thus prevent its seeming to appear in our experience? Through learning its falsity, and through understanding what is really true!

Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Error is a supposition that pleasure and pain, that intelligence, substance, life, are existent in matter" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 472). Whatever form error may seem to assume, it has no basis other than this supposition. Understanding what is real and rejecting evil as the ignorant supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are material, one removes from his experience the effects of belief in evil.

God is Spirit, and He made all; therefore all creation is in reality spiritual. The real man, then, is not material; he is wholly spiritual. No element of evil belief is any part of the real man. Spiritual man "has existed forever, and is always beyond and above the mortal illusion of any life, substance, and intelligence as existent in matter" (*ibid.*, p. 302).

In the book of Isaiah we find this admonition: "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils." The Bible also tells us that we must be born again, and that we must put off the old man and put on the new man. Does not this mean that we should turn away from the concept of man as material and keep before us the truth that man is made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit? Accepting the fact that man and the universe are spiritual, and good, we lose the sense of evil as real: we are born again. As we stop considering ourselves and others as material, and see all true selfhood as spiritual and perfect; and as we express purity, unselfishness, gratitude, and other Christlike qualities, we are putting off the old man and putting on the new man.

Keeping before us the fact that man and the universe are spiritual, we are able to see evil as a false supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are material, and to have the assurance that there is no quality of Truth in the supposition. Then we do not fear evil; and sin does not attract us. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (*ibid.*, p. 325), "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit."

Lack can be overcome by understanding that poverty is a belief in the absence of good, a part of the supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are material and limited. Denying this supposition and holding to the fact that the universe of Spirit alone is real, brings our human affairs under God's law of perfect supply, and lack is thus eliminated from our thoughts and experience.

Rejecting all phases of sickness as part of the supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are material; steadfastly holding to the fact that God, Spirit, is the only Life, and that man is the perfect expression of divine Life, we rise above fear of sickness, and thus exclude it from our experience.

Evil is frequently manifested in automobile accidents. Drunkenness, reckless driving, thoughtlessness of the rights of others, and all else that contributes toward such accidents result from the supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are material. Denying this supposition and knowing that life, substance, and intelligence are spiritual; that all is perfect Mind and its manifestation; that in the real, spiritual universe all is under the control of supreme wisdom, we realize protection and safety in transportation. Constant realization of the truth that God harmoniously controls all real activity would solve the entire problem of safe transportation.

One who discerns the true idea of good departs from thinking and doing evil. Untruthfulness, dishonesty, selfishness, hate, lust, pride, and other false qualities disappear, as honesty, unselfishness, purity, and love are expressed. Then joy, health, and true prosperity—the fruits of knowing God—are experienced. Through seeking to understand and to express the true nature of man, good is made manifest in human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Old Pasture

WHERE torrents plowed their furrows
Through grass, cropped down to the roots,
The hillsides grew warty with burrows
Of woodchucks, and the shoots
Of things to be burr and thorn
Sprang up, and the hidden stone
Worked up where the soil was torn—
And the pasture was left alone.

Slowly winds sowed it over,
And dark soil gathered around
Tough roots, and at last the clover
Won back its troubled ground
And sweetened it. One who yearned
Walks slowly lest he surprise
Wild beauty that has returned—
And stands with watchful eyes.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Harvest Talk Is Good

BETTESWORTH in his prime was ready for any task that came to hand: and the harder the work, the more he rejoiced in his strength to wrestle with it. For thirty years—or forty is nearer the truth—he lived this varied life, careless, confident, and strong; and now . . . there are many memories for him to ponder over, and to chatter to me about, when I am sympathetic enough to hear.

Take this, for instance, of the harvesting in Sussex. It is a subject dear to Bettesworth's heart. And that it should be so you cannot wonder, when you think of what it has meant to him—of the good companionship, the grand harvest weather, and the sense of stretching space afforded by the journey amid miles of English woodland, and meadows, and ripe waving corn. With this all around him, and in himself the feeling of active health, with the gladness of sharing in England's harvesting, and the comfort of obtaining a little golden store of money against the winter, it would be astonishing if those prosperous, peaceful seasons had not yielded him a sweetness good to recall in memory, now that the reality has departed from him.

It was a hammock in my garden that gave rise to our talk. For, dawdling there while Bettesworth was cutting the grass near at hand, I said lazily: "This hammock's wonderfully comfortable. Did you ever try one?"

"No, I can't say's I ever *tried* one myself; but o' course I've see 'em. Sure they must be comfortable."

"I should like to sleep out here to-night."

"Ah, in this warm weather 'twouldn't be bad."

"Of course you've slept out often enough?"

"Oh, yes. Very often when I bin 'arvestin'. I've laid down 'tween the shocks after I done work, an' bid there 'till I started reapin' again in the mornin'."

"Didn't you find it cold towards morning?"

"Yes; begin to git shivery then. But then, as soon as you waked up, 'twas time to set to again."

We were on a long, narrow terrace of lawn, flanked by a low wall on which the afternoon sunlight fell drowsily. I was shaded by a tree, and in the same shade Bettesworth paused to chatter. . . .

"I remember one night we worked on, bindin', after we'd done reapin', until 'twas got reg'lar dark. . . . We kep' on 'till we couldn't see to do no more; an' ol' Bill says to me, 'Here's a short cut, Fred, as 'll take us right across to the barn.' Well, some'ow we missed it, an' was reg'lar lost. Oh, we was wanderin' about for hours afore we could find the barn. T'other chaps what had got a lay-down there 'long o' we had fastened the door. We had to knock ontil they heard us. They didn't know but what we was all in. . . . In among cornshocks, when you can't see fur, you dunno whether you be gwine right or wrong. We couldn't sim to come to the right hedge that night."—GEORGE BOURNE, in "The Bettesworth Book." (London: Duckworth.)

Natural Riches

IT BECOMES a nice question, in the management of any life, how far it is worth while to earn the money wherewith to buy satisfactions over and above those basic necessities that must be bought for cash, and how far it is better to use time and skill to get them directly, without money. Is it better to earn the money to pay a gardener to make a rosebud, or to earn less money and make the rosebud one's self? Or is it better not to own a rosebud at all, but, instead, to take to those old Maine roadways in June, where roses spill in pink, fragrant waves over every old stone wall—roses and roses, for miles and miles? Most people's imaginations will leap to the old roadways in Maine. But they will feel this choice the least possible. We are prisoners of our possessions, and for every man-made luxury we pay something in natural wealth. There is no roof, however handsome, that does not shut out the sky.—From "In Quest of Contentment," by MARJORIE BARSTOW GREENBIE. (New York: Whittlesey House: McGraw-Hill.)

Canadian Spring

WHEN a sylvan hand has flung
Pale green powder on the willow;
When the rain has pattered by;
When the trillium is in bloom:
Then, before the larks have sung,
Sunrise pours across my pillow:
Rain-wet sweetness fills the sky—
Spring has drifted in my room.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six months....$4.50 One month.....75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

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CENTRAL: 332 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings. 100-104 Queen Street. Melbourne. Victoria Australia.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

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Dean's Suspension Holding Spotlight in Big Leagues

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pitchers and catchers held the spotlight yesterday throughout the major leagues. Dizzy Dean, Cy Blanton, Clyde Shoun, Van Mungo, Red Ruffing and George Tebbets all made the headlines as another series of East-West clashes started in the National and American Leagues.

The National League this morning was discussing President Ford Frick's surprise suspension of Dean, who must now sign a written apology before he can again don a Cardinal uniform and toe the rubber. The senior circuit prexy is considerably disturbed over public remarks that Dean is supposed to have made at a recent banquet, in which the big pitcher criticized the league in general and one umpire in particular, along with Frick.

Barr Called Balk

The trouble apparently started in the recent Cardinal-Giant series, when Umpire George Barr called a "balk" at a critical point in a game. The suspension, also, was called by Frick in an effort to end Dean's practice of throwing "bean balls" at rival batters.

The disciplinary action was taken at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, shortly before the Dodgers went out and defeated the Cardinals, 6 to 2. Big Van Mungo, Brooklyn's fast-ball ace, was the hero of this occasion. He limited the hustling Gashouse Gang, which, incidentally, seems to have lost some of that hustle, to seven hits in gaining his seventh victory of the season. Mungo has lost four games. Heinie Manush, veteran outfielder, led the Brooklyn offense with four hits.

In Boston, Cy Blanton pitchd the Pirates to a shutout triumph over the weak-hitting Bees, 2 to 0. It was Cy's third shutout of the year and his sixth victory. He left 11 Bees stranded on the bases.

Clyde Shoun, 22-year-old hurler, led the Cubs to a 2-to-1 decision over the Giants. The Bruins have now won seven straight. Shoun has beaten the Giants three times and did not yield a run yesterday until the ninth inning. Charlie Root came in with two out in the final inning and retired the rallying Giants.

At Philadelphia, the Cincinnati Reds beat the Phillies, 8 to 4.

Cubs Coming Fast

As a result of yesterday's engagements, the Pirates tightened their grip on first place in the National League. This morning they were two full games in front of the second-place Giants. Judging by the recent spurt of the Cubs, however, the Pirates may run into real trouble in the near future. With seven straight to their credit, a record that has moved them to within half a game of the Giants, the Bruins are making their first serious bid to capture the lead.

The Yankees widened their American lead yesterday, thanks to first-class pitching by Charlie Ruffing and a pair of big innings. Ruffing, in gaining his fourth victory, scattered seven Cleveland hits and won, 8 to 4, ending an Indian winning streak at three contests. Ruffing didn't win his first game until May 16, because of his long holdout campaign, but he has made rapid progress since that date.

After that triumph yesterday, the New Yorkers were four full games ahead of the Indians, who retain second place.

A home run by George Tebbetts, rookie catcher, broke up an 11-inning battle in favor of Detroit, over Washington, 11 to 8. At one point in the struggle the Senators held a 7-to-0 lead, but the rallying Bengals tied the score in the seventh and won in the eleventh when Tebbetts drove a ball over the left field wall with two mates on the bases.

The Tigers, therefore, took possession of third place in the standing, leaping over the idle White Sox.

Track Team Picked For Meet in July With English Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3—Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton, announced yesterday selection of the Cornell-Princeton track team to meet a combined Oxford-Cambridge squad in the annual international meet, which will be held this year in Palmer Stadium on July 17.

The list, which includes 12 Cornell and 10 Princeton athletes, was picked on the basis of performances. Jack Irwin, Tiger captain, will compete in the 220-yard low hurdles, with Eric Schwarz, of Cornell as his running mate. Capt. Johnny Meaden and Ben Levy will represent Cornell in the half mile. Sam Hucker, who recently placed second to Irwin in the I. C. 4A championships, will double in the 120-yard high hurdles and the 440-yard dash.

The team was chosen by a committee of six representing both colleges. The throwing events, javelin, discus, and hammer, will be omitted from the meet by agreement of the invaders.

100-Yard Dash—James Pender, Cornell, and William Wilson, Princeton.
220-Yard Dash—Pender and John Nevius, Cornell.
440-Yard Dash—Hamilton Hucker, Cornell, and Philip Gould, Princeton.
880-Yard Run—Capt. John Meaden and Benjamin Levy, Cornell.
Mile Run—Peter Bradley and Frederic Rosengarten, Princeton.
Two-Mile Run—Howard Welsh and William Bassett, Cornell.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Hucker, Cornell, and Kemble White, Princeton.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Capt. John Irwin, Princeton, and Eric Schwarz, Cornell.
Pole Vault—Standish Medina and Richard Patterson, Princeton.
Shotput—Albert Van Ranst, Cornell, and Grandin Wise, Princeton.
High Jump—Murdock, Cornell, and Wise or David Scott, Princeton.

Endeavouring Again . . . —By Pap'

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Yacht Ranger Trims Yankee In Trial Run

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3 (AP)—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's new candidate for defense of the America's Cup, yesterday trounced Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert's veteran of two previous cup campaigns, by almost six minutes in the opening yacht race trials to select an opponent for T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger.

Sopwith has brought over his two blue sloops, Endeavour I and Endeavour II, but he has not yet decided which he will use in his second attempt to lift a trophy Britain has been trying to recover ever since 1851.

Wind Fickle

Yesterday's sailing contest may well go into the logbook as one of the dullest in yachting history. The 30-mile ocean course began at Brenton's Reef Lightship, outside Newport harbor, and carried the two yachts to the lightship.

The America's Cup committee had intended a 15-mile run to leeward and a beat home, but owing to the fickleness of the light east northeast wind prevailing when signals were hoisted from the committee boat, the contestants had a broad reach out and almost fetched the finish line, close hauled on the return. Yankee and Rainbow in that order took a short hitch as they neared the lightship.

Yankee grasped the advantage of the weather berth at the start, but it was an advantage she could not long claim.

Less than half an hour after the starting signal, Ranger had worked through her lee and taken a lead of about a quarter of a mile. This Ranger held throughout the remainder of the outward leg and she rounded the Block Island whistler 3m. and 7s. ahead of Yankee.

Rounding the whistler, Yankee had trouble with her headsail. She was shifting from a balloon jib to a working jib, hanks fouled on the stay and there was some delay before her canvas was setting properly again.

Time Almost Doubled

Ranger almost doubled her time advantage on the homeward leg of the course, finishing 5m. 56s. ahead of her rival.

Ranger wore a beautifully setting suit of sail, while Yankee's main sail fluttered noticeably along the leech. Ranger carried a big Genoa jib going out, and a staysail and quadrilateral (nicknamed Greta Garbo by Scandinavian hands) jib coming home. Yankee wore a balloon jib while outbound and a working jib coming back.

Although the race was expected to demonstrate whatever advantage might be found in Yankee's new single head rig, little was proved, because the shifting wind simmered the contest down to a procession, with no opportunity for maneuvering over sailing tactics. Throughout most of the 30 miles the paid hands had nothing to do and they lay prone on the windward sides of the decks as idly as seasen on vessels plying the trade winds. Yankee, her supporters were quick to alibi, always was a heavy weather boat and never a ghoster in summer zephyrs.

Ranger Impressive

However, Ranger is the largest Class J. sloop ever built and her light heels yesterday impressed everyone who saw her and caused jubilation among those who sailed her.

Yankee last night was struck by a bolt of lightning, which blew out all the fuses of her lighting system and threw her compass off 3½ points. She escaped serious damage.

Today Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow met in the second race of the opening trial series. Hovey witnessed yesterday's race from the deck of the coast guard cutter Argo which patrolled the course and acted as press boat. Tomorrow Ranger will be Rainbow's opponent. yesterday's summary:

Start 11:40 a. m. (E. S. T.) Course 30 miles.

Yacht	15 Mile mark	Finish	El. time
Owner & Skipper			
Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt	1:08:12	2:42:58	3:02:58
Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert	1:11:12	2:48:54	3:08:54

Cornell Signs Kavanaugh

CANTON, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—Frank (Doc) Kavanaugh, for 13 years trainer of St. Lawrence University athletic teams, has resigned to take the post of head trainer at Cornell University this fall. Kavanaugh came to St. Lawrence from Union College as trainer under Edward Kaw, all-America back at Cornell, who became football coach here in 1924. Previously he had served under Elmer Q. Oliphant, one-time Army all-America back, who coached Union teams for several years.

Raymond Brown Resigns

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 3 (AP)—Raymond (Tay) Brown, football line coach and head basketball coach at the University of Cincinnati for four years, has submitted his resignation to become head football and basketball coach at Compton (Calif.) Junior College.

Miss Marble in Semifinal

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Alice Marble, United States champion, reached the semifinal round of the St. George's Hill tennis tournament today, defeating Betty Nuthall of England, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Standings In English And Scottish Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Eight months or more of keen and thrilling soccer are packed away neatly into history in the form of the final English and Scottish League standings for the season 1936-37. To "fans" all over the world, these bare statistics are an outstanding newspaper "story" of the year, telling, as they do, of the grim, week-by-week battle for points among clubs whose names are known wherever the game is played. The standings:

English League

First Division

Club	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Manchester C.	22	13	7	107	61	57
Charlton Athletic	21	12	9	58	49	54
The Arsenal	18	16	8	80	49	52
Derby County	21	7	14	96	90	49
Wolverhampton W.	21	5	16	84	87	47
Brentford	18	10	14	82	78	46
Middlesbrough	19	8	15	74	71	46
Sunderland	19	6	17	89	87	44
Portsmouth	17	10	15	62	66	44
Stoke City	15	12	15	72	57	42
Grimsby Town	17	7	18	68	81	41
Birmingham	13	15	14	64	60	41
Chelsea	14	13	15	52	55	41
Preston North End	14	13	15	56	67	41
Huddersfield Town	12	15	15	62	64	39
W. Bromwich Albion	16	6	20	77	98	38
Everton	14	9	19	81	78	37
Liverpool	12	11	19	62	84	35
Leeds United	15	4	23	60	80	34
Bolton Wanderers	10	14	18	43	66	34
*Manchester United	10	12	20	55	78	32
*Sheffield Wed.	9	12	21	53	69	30

Second Division

†Leicester City	24	8	10	89	57	56
†Blackpool	24	7	11	88	53	55
Bury	22	8	12	74	55	52
Newcastle United	22	5	15	80	56	49
Plymouth Argyle	18	13	11	71	53	49
West Ham United	19	11	12	73	55	49
Sheffield United	18	10	14	66	54	46
Coventry City	17	11	14	66	54	45
Aston Villa	16	12	14	82	70	44
Tottenham Hotspur	17	9	16	88	66	43
Fulham	15	13	14	71	61	43
Blackburn Rovers	16	10	16	70	62	42
Burnley	16	10	16	57	61	42
Barnsley	16	9	17	50	64	41
Chesterfield	16	8	18	84	89	40
Swansea Town	15	7	20	50	65	37
Norwich City	14	8	20	63	71	36
Nottingham Forest	12	10	20	68	90	34
Southampton	11	12	19	53	77	34
Bradford	12	9	21	52	88	33
*Bradford City	9	12	21	54	94	30
*Doncaster Rovers	7	10	25	30	84	24

Third Division, Northern Section

†Stockport County	23	14	5	84	39	60
Lincoln City	25	7	10	103	57	57
Chester	22	9	11	87	57	53
Oldham Athletic	20	11	11	77	59	51
Hull City	17	12	13	68	69	46
Halifax Town	18	9	15	68	63	45
Hartlepools United	19	7	16	75	69	45
Wrexham	16	12	14	71	57	44
Mansfield Town	18	8	16	91	76	44
Carlisle United	18	8	16	65	68	44
Port Vale	17	10	15	58	64	44
York City	16	11	15	79	70	43
Accrington Stanley	16	9	17	76	69	41
Southport	12	13	17	73	87	37
New Brighton	13	11	18	55	70	37
Barrow	13	10	19	70	86	36
Rotherham United	14	7	21	78	91	35
Rochdale	13	9	20	69	86	35
Tranmere Rovers	12	9	21	71	88	33
Crewe Alexandra	10	12	20	55	83	32
§Gateshead	11	10	21	63	98	32
§Darlington	8	14	20	66	96	30

Third Division, Southern Section

†Luton Town	27	4	11	103	53	58
Notts County	23	10	9	74	52	56
Brit'on & Hove Alb.	24	5	13	74	43	53
Watford	19	11	12	85	60	49
Reading Athletic	19	11	12	76	60	49
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	20	9	13	65	59	49
Northampton Town	20	6	16	85	68	46
Millwall	18	10	14	64	54	46
Queen's Park Rang.	18	9	15	73	52	45
Southend United	17	11	14	78	67	45
Gillingham	18	8	16	52	66	44
Clapton Orient	14	15	13	52	52	43
Swindon Town	14	11	17	75	73	39
Crystal Palace	13	12	17	62	61	38
Bristol Rovers	16	4	22	71	80	36
Bristol City	15	6	21	58	70	36
Walsall	13	10	19	63	85	36
Cradiff City	14	7	21	54	87	35
Newport County	12	10	20	67	98	34
Torquay United	11	10	21	57	80	32
§Exeter City	10	12	20	59	88	32
§Aldershot	7	9	26	50	89	23

Scottish League

First Division

Club	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	26	9	3	88	32	61
Aberdeen	23	8	7	89	44	54
Glasgow Celtic	22	8	8	89	58	52
Motherwell	22	7	9	96	54	51
Heart of Midlothian	24	3	11	99	60	51
Third Lanark	20	6	12	79	61	46
Falkirk	19	6	13	98	66	44
Hamilton Acad.	18	5	15	91	96	41
Dundee	12	15	11	58	69	39
Clyde	16	6	16	59	70	38
Kilmarnock	14	9	15	60	70	37
St. Johnstone	14	8	16	74	68	36
Partick Thistle	11	12	15	73	48	34
Arbroath	13	5	20	57	84	31
Queen's Park	9	12	17	51	77	30
St. Mirren	11	7	20	68	81	29
Hibernian	6	13	19	54	83	25
Queen of the South	8	8	22	49	95	24
*Dunfermline Ath.	5	11	22	65	98	21
*Albion Rovers	5	6	27	53	116	16

Second Division

†Ayr United	25	4	5	122	49	54
†Greenock Morton	23	5	6	110	42	51
St. Bernards	22	4	8	102	51	48
Airdieonians	18	8	8	85	60	44
East Fife	15	8	11	76	51	38
Cowdenbeath	14	10	10	75	59	38
East Stirling	18	2	14	81	78	38
Raith Rovers	16	4	14	72	66	36
Alloa Athletic	13	7	14	64	65	33
Stenhousemuir	14	4	16	82	86	32
Leith Athletic	13	5	16	62	65	31
Forfar Athletic	11	8	15	73	89	30
Dundee United	9	9	16	72	97	27
Dumbarton	11	5	18	57	83	27
Montrose	11	6	17	65	100	28
Brechin City	8	9	17	54	98	25
§King's Park	11	3	20	61	106	25
§Edinburgh City	2	3	29	42	120	7

†Promoted to the division immediately above. *Relegated to the division immediately below. §Obliged to retire and seek re-election.

Colorado Wins Most Spring Sports Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 3—Colorado University's monopoly on spring sports championships has been extended for another year as the Buffaloes won their first track title since 1923 and then went on to repeat as Rocky Mountain Conference champions in golf, runnerup in baseball and eastern division champion in tennis.

Last year the Coloradans were second-place winners in track, but held the baseball and golf titles and the eastern side tennis laurels.

Possession of the 1937 baseball pennant went to the University of Denver after a season acclaimed as one of brilliant diamond performances.

The cinder lanes were not without their share of honors. After an undefeated season in dual and triangular meets, Colorado annexed the eastern division track championship with ease, shattering three records. West of the divide, Utah University dethroned Brigham Young University as king of that section of the conference.

Among the records that went by the boards this year were the high jump, high hurdles, pole vault and shotput. Gilbert Cruter, Colorado Negro, leaped 6ft. 6¾in. for a new mark in the high jump; Dick Kearns, Colorado timbertopper, stepped the 120-yard highs in 14.5s.; John Slovek, also of Colorado, cleared the pole vault at 13ft. 3½in. to set a new mark; and John Verney, Brigham Young weightman, tossed the shot 47ft. 3¾in.

Colorado's well-balanced track team was the sensation of the year. In their final performance against the 11 other colleges of the soon-to-be disbanded bulky conference, the Buffaloes scored in 13 of 16 events.

Brigham Young, which dominated track titles for three years previous, wound up in second place. Denver was third, Utah University fourth, Utah State fifth, Colorado State sixth, Colorado College seventh, Greeley State eighth, Montana State ninth, Colorado Mines tenth. Wyoming and Western State failed to score.

Losing only one game, Denver's baseball nine soared to its first championship in several years behind the pitching of Sophomore George White and a supporting cast. In 42 innings pitched White boasted a strike-out record of 61 and was credited with victory in six games, without a loss.

Denver's bats also boomed, copping the team batting honors and placing eight hitters in the list with better than a .300 average. The Denverite's burly shortstop, Lloyd Smith, finished the season with a .460 average.

Second place went to Colorado. Other colleges finished in the following order: Colorado State, Colorado Mines, Greeley State and Colorado College. Baseball is not played in the west division of the league.

The netmen of Colorado coasted to another court title, nosing out Colorado College, although being forced to relinquish the singles title to Wayne Gallagher, left-handed C. C. ace. Gallagher defeated George Wigotow of Colorado University, 2—6, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Wigotow teamed with Lloyd Long to defeat the Vorhees brothers of Colorado State, 8—10, 6—4, 11—9, 6—4.

Colorado State finished third in the standings followed by Greeley State, Denver, Wyoming and Colorado Mines.

West of the Continental Divide, Utah University ruled supreme on the hard surfaces with Dick Bennion defeating his teammate, Dan Freed, 6—3, 6—3, for the singles title and then pairing with Jack Hardy to capture the doubles crown from Malcolm Booth and Bill Pardo of Brigham Young, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

For the fourth time in a row, Colorado University stroked its way to the golf championship, winning both the team and individual titles. Colorado Mines was runner-up, trailed by Denver, Colorado College, Greeley State, Wyoming, and Western State.

Individual honors fell to Bob Wolf, Colorado senior, who defeated his teammate, Joe Watson, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final.

Aussie Net Team Sails

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Three members of the Australian Davis Cup team, Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath and Jack Bromwich, and their non-playing manager, Clifford Sproule, sailed for England today aboard the Aquitania. They left behind them Adrian Quist, the Australian champion, who was prevented by illness from competing against the United States team in the North American zone final. The Aussies, victors last year by a 3-2 score, were shut out last week end by the Americans, winning only one set in five matches.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	12	.667
New York	24	16	.600
Chicago	23	16	.590
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Brooklyn	17	19	.472
Boston	15	20	.429
Philadelphia	16	22	.421
Cincinnati	12	25	.324

Results June 2

Chicago 2, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	12	.667
Cleveland	19	15	.559
Detroit	21	18	.538
Chicago	19	17	.528
Boston	16	15	.516
Washington	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
St. Louis	10	25	.286

Results June 2

New York 8, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 11, Washington 8. (11 innings)
Two games postponed.

Illinois Elects Callahan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., June 3—John H. Callahan '38 of Chicago has been elected captain of the University of Illinois baseball team for 1938. The members of the Illini track squad have elected Harry Gaines of Mattoon, to lead them next year.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Scene Shifts to England

Now that the United States has qualified for the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup international tennis competition for 1937, the eyes of the tennis world are turning toward England, where for the greater part of June and July the big doings in lawn tennis circles will take place. Next Saturday will find the American team sailing for England and soon after its arrival in that country the players will begin competing in some of the tournaments there in preparation for the inter-zone cup final. The major tournament in which they will take part will be the all-England championships at Wimbledon beginning the 21st of this month. Following this they will meet the European zone cup winner for the right to challenge Great Britain. This final will take place July 17, 19 and 20 and the winner of the match will meet Great Britain in the challenge round July 24, 26 and 27. All this will furnish the tennis world with nearly two months of interesting competition and many a thrill should be recorded before these events have passed into history.

Staff Photo
J. Donald Budge

Americans Better Than 1936

While all real lovers of sportsmanship must regret the fact that Australia should have been so severely handicapped when it met the United States at Forest Hills over the past week end, it is pleasing to note that the American players showed much better tennis this year than was the case in 1936 when they lost to the Australians by a score of three matches to two. That Vivian McGrath and Adrian Quist were not in condition to play championship tennis is certainly to be regretted; but it is my personal opinion that had they been in top form, the United States would have won, although perhaps by no such margin as five straight matches. The playing of Budge was much better than in 1936 and there is no question but what he would have defeated McGrath or Quist had either of them faced him at his best. The playing of Budge and Mako was better than last year, and I believe it would have defeated either Crawford and McGrath or Crawford and Quist, had one of these combina ons faced them in its best form. And as for Grant, he showed tennis which would have assured him of victory even though he had been called upon to meet Quist or McGrath.

Still Far From Won

But it might be well for the followers of Uncle Sam not to get too enthusiastic over the cup situation, as there is still another hurdle to be taken before they can challenge Great Britain, and that hurdle promises to furnish plenty of opposition. Unless the biggest upset in Davis Cup history takes place, Germany will be the next country the Americans will be called upon to meet and that match should furnish more opposition than the handicapped Australians were able to offer. In Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, Germany has two fine players. In fact, many consider von Cramm as the best amateur player in the world today. This inter-zone final will be a battle royal and should be even harder founght and better played than the challenge match which will succeed it. On the shoulders of Budge largely rests the hope of the American team, as he will be depended upon to defeat von Cramm and Henkel in singles as well as pair with Mako to take the doubles. Germany's hope rests largely on the playing of von Cramm. Grant for the United States and Henkel for Germany will do all they can to help their teammates and possibly figure in victories which will turn the match in their country's favor. And when this match takes place it is to be hoped that all of the players are in top form.

Crews Preparing for Poughkeepsie

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Seventeen crews, as has been customary in the past, will compete this year in the three races at Poughkeepsie. There will be seven in the varsity race, four in the junior varsity and six freshman crews.

For the first time in many years University of Pennsylvania has withdrawn, but the return of Wisconsin, for the first time since 1931, balances this so far as the varsity race is concerned.

By the draw, made yesterday at the office of Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards, the two Pacific coast crews, which have dominated the regatta for several seasons, will be well separated in all the races, though both are in the inside lanes. The Naval Academy crews, on the other hand, are at the edges in all three races, holding the inside or still water position in the varsity, and on the outside edge in the other two, earlier in the afternoon. This seems to give them the preferable places all the way. The respective lanes are as follows:

Freshman: Syracuse, Columbia, Washington, Cornell, California, Navy.

Junior Varsity: Syracuse, Washington, Cornell, Navy.

Varsity: Navy, Syracuse, Washington, Wisconsin, Columbia, California, Cornell.

The performances of the Washington crews, combined with the fact that they are mostly composed of veterans, give them a slight advantage to retain their premier position in the regatta, but it is expected that the Naval Academy crew, with the prestige of a clean sweep of the sprint season on this side of the continent, will make a strong fight to break up the monopoly. They had the advantage of a greatly earlier start of their outdoor season, due to the mild weather at Annapolis, which enabled them to get outdoors almost three weeks earlier than in recent years. This has played a large part in their work, just as the milder winters on the Pacific coast have been regarded as one of the great causes for California and Washington supremacy in recent years.

Wisconsin, which has not been East since 1931, is the mystery boat. No comparative tests have been available, but the confidence of the management in deciding to send the crew East shows that they expect to be a factor. California will stop over for a race on its way to Poughkeepsie, and this may give a hint as to their prospects.

So far as the other crews are concerned, they can be mostly regarded as having merely an outside chance. Syracuse has bettered Cornell in their joint contentions, while Columbia has taken the wash of practically all of the crews which it has met in the sprints. It is just possible, however, that the longer races may find their slower and more powerful stroke producing greater results.

The state of the tide at Poughkeepsie will result in early races on June 22, the date selected for the regatta. The freshmen will start their two-mile trip at 3 p. m. (D. S. T.), followed by the jayvees at 4 p. m. over the three-mile course, which will bring on the varsity race at 5 p. m. at slack water time.

Three days later, June 25, New London is likely to see one of the closest battles of the historic series between Harvard and Yale. The performances of Harvard, which held its lead right up to the end of the sprint season, and staged a brilliant battle last week against the powerful Navy crews, and the performances of Yale against Columbia and other crews in the Poughkeepsie list, indicate that there is little to choose between them in both power and skill, and with both now busy with examinations, much will depend on their final preparations, at Gales Ferry and Red Top.

Princeton Elects Salsich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3—James B. Salsich '38 of Columbus, Ohio, has been elected captain of the Princeton University Rugby football team for next year. He has also been a member of the Princeton varsity football team during the past two years. He succeeds William W. Warner of Milwaukee, Wis., as Rugby captain.

Ranger to Have New Mast

BATH, Maine, June 3 (AP)—Bath Iron Works, Inc., officials said yesterday a new mast for Harold S. Vanderbilt's racing sloop, Ranger, would be completed by Saturday to replace the 165-foot stick the Ranger lost in a storm recently while en route from her builders to Newport, R. I., for current America's Cup trials.

Davidson Is Promoted

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The War Department announced today the promotion of First Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson, head football coach at West Point, to captain in the corps of engineers, effective June 14.

Toronto Sells Pattison

TORONTO, June 3 (AP)—The Toronto Leafs have sold Jim Pattison, southpaw, to the Montreal Royals, and released Outfielder George Blackerby outright.

Amherst Elects Reider

AMHERST, Mass., June 3 (AP)—Robert O. Reider of York, Penna., has been elected captain of next year's Amherst tennis team. He is also a member of the soccer team.

Medal Honors Shared In Mississppi Golf

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 3 (AP)—Two Curtis Cup freshmen, Patty Berg of Minneapolis and Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, equalled women's par 78 to pace the qualifying round of the 11th annual trans-Mississippi golf tournament yesterday.

Over a course flooded by a seven-inch rain two days ago but swept by high winds yesterday went the 19-year-old star and the attractive Texan, mother of a 26-months-old daughter, to gain a two-shot lead over their closest challengers.

Stout rallies after wobbly starts gave them identical scores—39's on each nine. Four over par on the first five holes, Miss Berg calmed her wild woods and long irons and coasted in the remaining 13 holes.

College Baseball Results

Fordham 4, Montclair 3.
Holy Cross 6, Springfield 2.
L. I. U. 11, Providence 6.

Where to Dine

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Menus that satisfy — Carefully planned—Skillfully prepared — Perfectly served — Sensibly priced.
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NORTH and SOUTH Can meat on common ground Spoon Bread Fried Chicken New England Clam Chowder Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse. DIXIE KITCHEN One Block from Radio City 1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

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WHIT

Business and Industry

U. S. Exports Best in Seven Years, But Still Under Imports

Commerce and Finance

Radio Sales First Four Months 1937 Up 20 to 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the new peak established in 1936 by the radio industry, sales thus far in 1937 have continued to widen and is in keeping with the revival of home building, with its concomitant demand for the higher quality cabinets as pieces of furniture, says a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The expansion of rural electrification has opened a vast new territory, continues the report, as farmers are discarding their battery sets for the electrically operated types. The rise in automobile radio sales has paralleled the mounting assemblies.

Sales Rise Sharply

"Retail sales," says the survey, "during the first four months of the current year ranged from 20 to 40 per cent more than in 1936, despite the interference of strikes and floods in some parts of the country. Based on an average production gain of 30 per cent for the first quarter, which is the lightest one of the year, total output for 1937 has been estimated conservatively at 10,310,000 sets. This would represent an increase of about 25 per cent over the new peak established in 1936 at 8,248,755 units, which was 36.9 per cent larger than in 1935, as compiled by Radio Today.

"Broadcast advertising will not be subjected to the usual summer recession this year, as time sales booked already are in excess of the 1936 reservations. If the current rate of time buying be continued, broadcast advertising may rise to $125,000,000 in 1937 from the peak reached in 1936 at $114,440,000. Television experiments have progressed, but early marketing possibilities are viewed as remote by the leading experts.

"Strikes interfered with production in some sections during March and April," says the survey, "but in most parts of the country capacity schedules have been maintained since the first of the year. For the first four months output ranged from 25 to 50 per cent larger than in 1936. The upswing included all price classifications, with more emphasis placed on the higher-priced sets, accompanying the improved buying power of consumers. The gain in radio-phonograph combination models, in some instances, ran up to 100 per cent, and up to as much as 60 per cent in automobile radios.

Output Up 30 P. C.

"Production for the first quarter this year, according to the latest statistics available, was estimated at 1,675,000 sets, or an increase of about 30 per cent over the 1,287,462 turned out during the first quarter of 1936, thus extending the rise from the all-time peak recorded for the latter year. According to Radio Today, complete figures reporting all radio sets built by licensed radio manufacturers in 1936 totaled 8,248,755, an increase of 36.9 per cent over the 6,026,031 in 1935, the previous record high.

"National advertising broadcast has continued to advance, the $6,345,000 set down for March, 1937, marking the forty-second consecutive month that the total has been larger than that for the comparative one of the year preceding. This brought the total for the first quarter to $18,120,000, a new high for the period, as it exceeded 1936 by 21.4 per cent, 1935 by 30.1 per cent, and 1933 by 114.4 per cent. For 1936 a peak was established at $59,761,000, an advance of 22.3 per cent over the previous high set in 1935," concludes the report.

U. S. Business At Spring Peak

A new peak for the recovery period has been reached by business and the outlook for June is, on the whole, very favorable. However, it appears that a temporary high-water mark has been attained and that a gradual letdown can be expected during the summer months, says the United Business Service in its current Report.

New orders have declined sharply, and while this can be partly attributed to normal seasonal factors, the more significant fact is that a large part of it is due to abnormal influences. Heavy forward purchasing, that was a powerful recovery stimulant earlier in the year, has subsided materially due to the feeling that higher prices are unlikely before fall. To this has been added a general attitude of uncertainty among buyers and business executives, generated by the recent reactions in stock and commodity markets and the disturbing labor situation.

Int'l Hydro-Electric Shows Large Gain in Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net profit of the International Hydro-Electric System and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended on March 31 totaled after all expenses and charges, $1,443,333, compared with a net of $675,014 in the 12 months ended on March 31, 1936, an increase of $768,319. Gross revenues in the period aggregated $65,030,613 compared with $63,438,331 in the preceding comparable period.

For the first quarter of this year the company reported a consolidated net income, after all expenses and charges, of $627,151, an increase of $485,861 over the net of $141,290 reported for the first quarter of 1936. Gross revenues amounted to $16,851,567, compared with $16,434,931 in the three months ended on March 31, 1936.

Air Conditioning Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Installed cost of equipment sold by members of the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association in the first four months totaled $41,311,301, an increase of 180 per cent over the sales of $14,756,992 in the same months last year, the association announced.

Advertising Head

Walter W. Templin

New President of the J. Stirling Getchell, Inc., New York Advertising Agency. Mr. Templin Was Formerly Executive Vice-President and a Director of the Pepsodent Company

Rising Labor Costs Seen Stimulating Capital Expenditure

NEW YORK (AP)—Possibility that rising labor costs due to union drives and other causes may stimulate capital expenditure was envisaged in the monthly review of the National City Bank of New York, just made public.

"Only by improving productive methods can prices be kept down, and low-cost production require investment in modern plant and machinery," the review stated.

"The rise in labor costs, due to higher wages, shorter hours and working restrictions, tends to stimulate capital expenditure for a time at least."

The review called attention to the fact one of the stated purposes of the $40,000,000 expenditure program under way by General Motors was to increase plant capacity so as to reduce the need for overtime work, with its added costs.

Referring to the boom and subsequent set-back in commodity prices recently, the publication said:

"The reaction in the markets was inevitable and wholesome.

"With the speculative advance corrected, the outlook for the autumn is improved. It is fair to say that in the main commodity prices are neither too high or too low; they give reasonable returns to producers and do not overburden consumers. A good working balance in prices promotes trade. Conversely, continuation of the rapid advances and overextension of the boom psychology would have menaced fall business."

The review warned, however, that all may not be entirely clear sailing in the autumn.

"If buyers have not overestimated their requirements, they will be back in the markets in good time," the review said. "However, a rapid and prolonged forward movement in trade and prices is admittedly more likely to induce overbuying and accumulation of inventories than the contrary, and this is the uncertain factor."

Treasury Again Denies Gold Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The tripartite agreement entered into by Great Britain, France and the United States has averted sharp fluctuations of foreign exchange during the disturbed political conditions in Europe, declared Secretary Morgenthau recently.

Mr. Morgenthau also again denied the rumor that the Treasury was planning to reduce the price that it pays for gold, reiterating that no change in the Administration's gold policy was "imminent."

"Thanks to the tripartite agreement," Mr. Morgenthau said, "there has been no disturbance of foreign exchange. What it would have been if we didn't have the agreement, heaven only knows. That there have been only minor fluctuations in foreign exchange is due to action under the tripartite agreement."

Asked how important gold was in controlling exchange, Mr. Morgenthau said that it was one factor, but only one factor.

More American Insurance On American Boats Urged

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Maritime Commission announces that it is endeavoring to increase the participation of American insurance companies in the insurance of American Hulls.

Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman, reported rapid progress. He said leading American marine companies already have arranged to increase their lines and a number of other companies have been induced to enter the field.

"Already the capacity of American companies has been increased by several hundred thousand dollars on a single risk," his statement said, "and further material increases are expected in the very near future."

The commission has authorized American marine and insurance syndicates to place reinsurance in the best market available. Heretofore, the statement said, the Government has frowned on this.

It was also announced that chairman Frederick B. McBride of the American Marine Insurance Executives to work on the problem of increasing American insurance of American boats.

Hendon Chubb, New York; Wm. R. Hedge, Boston; T. Leaming Smith, Philadelphia; Wm. D. Winter, New York; Douglas F. Cox, New York; S. D. McComb, New York; Frank B. Zeller, New York; F. B. McBride, New York.

Exports in April At Highest Level Since Year 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The value of United States exports in April increased above all preceding months of 1937 to the highest seasonally adjusted level reached since the third quarter of 1930, due to a contra-seasonal increase, while a more than seasonal decrease lowered the adjusted value of imports, a survey from the Department of Commerce showed.

Including re-exports, the total value of exports was $269,171,000, compared with $256,390,000 in March, 1937, and $192,795,000 in April, 1936. General imports amounted to $287,252,000, compared with $307,528,000 the previous month and $202,779,000 in April a year ago.

Thus imports during April were valued at $18,081,000 more than exports. In March there was a net balance of merchandise imports amounting to $51,138,000, and in April, 1936, a similar balance of $9,984,000. For this year to date merchandise imports have exceeded exports by $132,052,000.

Apart from the influence on values of the rise in commodity prices during the last year, the higher export value compared with April, 1936, was due mainly to an expansion in shipments of machinery and vehicles, nonmetallic mineral products and metals and manufactures, which groups registered gains in value of 42 per cent, 46 per cent and 116 per cent, respectively.

Exports of foodstuffs, raw cotton, tobacco and lumber showed smaller values in April than in March.

In the first four months ended April, exports of metals and manufactures were 90 per cent larger in value than in the first four months of 1936, and two other commodity groups—machinery and vehicles and non-metallic mineral products—were 31 per cent and 27 per cent larger, respectively. Exports of seven other commodity groups registered increases for the four months ranging from 8 per cent for edible animal products to 22 per cent for textile fibers and manufactures. One group, inedible vegetable products, showed a decline of 8 per cent because of the reduction in quantity and value of leaf-tobacco exports.

The decline in the April import value, compared with March, was mainly due to smaller importations of coffee, flaxseed, corn, hides and skins, unmanufactured wool, wood pulp and tin, although the figures also recorded somewhat smaller imports of many other commodities. Only a few import items, notably raw silk, crude rubber and expressed vegetable oil, increased in April over March.

Bus Production Up Over 300 P. C. Since Year 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of buses in 1936 marked a new high record of 17,237 units, which was an increase over the 1932 output of over 300 per cent and almost double the production in 1929, according to the Brookmire Economic Service.

Of the new buses placed in service, about 15,000 represented replacement of obsolete equipment, states the report, while the remaining 2200 were added to those already in service, bringing the total number of buses in use to about 120,000.

About 45 per cent of the buses in use are revenue-producing—that is, are operated by common carriers, such as city, inter-city, and interstate lines—as contrasted with 55 per cent of non-revenue buses used in rendering free service and as school buses.

Long-distance bus transportation becomes increasingly popular, due to more comfortable and more efficiently-operated buses, so that today there are 10,000 inter-state motor buses in use, or twice as many as in 1931. Buses are rapidly replacing electric trolley cars. Brookmire points out, as a partial solution to the growing traffic problem. However, although the motor bus has gained rapidly in public favor in recent years, there still remains a substantial market to be filled, particularly in the larger cities.

Canadian Exchange Opens Futures Trading in Butter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Canadian Commodity Exchange has announced the opening of futures trading in butter beginning, Tuesday, June 1. Trading will start with calls in June and November.

Hours of trading will be from 10:40 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. with the exception of Saturdays when the close will be at 11:45 a. m.

Trading will be in contracts of 400 boxes of 56 pounds each with 5 per cent tolerance. The butter in one contract must be of one province's mark, must come from not more than 20 factories with not less than 20 boxes of one factory's make. The butter offered in one contract must have been made within 60 consecutive days and within the last 10 months.

Standard delivery will be 92 score butter with discounts for substitutions.

Price fluctuations are measured in fractions of not less than one eighth of a cent per pound. Fluctuation of an eighth is equivalent to $28 on each contract.

N. C. Mines to Be Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Carolina Fuel and Transportation Company of Sanford has been granted a charter to engage in coal mining in the Deep River field near this city, with a capital stock of $500,000 authorized. This company will reopen the Cumnock and Carolina mines which have been closed for several years. The Deep River field has been resurveyed and engineers say that it contains 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Street Dissects SEC Report On Defaulted Foreign Bonds

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The opinion is fairly widespread in Wall Sreet that in its report on defaulted foreign government bonds the Securities and Exchange Commission has made several mistakes.

The commission's report, on "Protective Committees and Agencies for Holders of Defaulted Foreign Government Bonds," is the fifth in the series of reports published pursuant to Section 211 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The first mistake, according to Street opinion, is in a proposal to block the repatriation of foreign bonds. Many foreign governments, as the commission pointed out in its report, have double-crossed the American owners of their bonds by permitting default to drag on while secretly buying up or enabling their own nationals to buy up the defaulted bonds in the New York market at the depressed prices brought about by the default. After the disappointed and wearied American investors have sold out, according to the alleged purpose, then some better terms of payment will be made but they will go to the new buyers in the country of the default. This is a device which received a good deal of notoriety here a few years ago when the insolvent government-sponsored joint stock land banks practiced it on quite a scale. When their farm mortgage portfolios went sour, in the days before the government began to bail farm creditors out through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, some of these banks bought in their bonds below their liquidating value. There was something to be said for this piece-meal default but it was not respected.

Remedy Called Worse

Nor does the Street respect the device in the hands of foreign governments, but it by no means would go along with the SEC's proposal. The commission would like to ban transactions in Wall Street in these defaulted bonds if such transactions led to such furtive repatriation. It is felt here that, deplorable as the practice may be, the remedy is worse. It would impose an onerous policing system on transactions in such bonds, which in the end would not be successful because the channels of security trading would merely be changed so that the repatriation could be effected from London or some other foreign financial center. The Lea bill embodies the commission's proposal by denying the mails to brokers trading in a way to facilitate repatriation. The Street feels about such a remedy simply that "you can't do things that way."

Another Street criticism is leveled at the suggestion of the commission that the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council should "bring within its sphere of activity and concern . . . a consideration of the enforcement . . . of fraud and rescission claims." Translated into "English," this means that the Council, whose function it is to represent American investors interest in negotiations with defaulting foreign governments, should also help disgruntled investors to make legal claims against investment houses in Wall Street who brought out some of these foreign bonds. A "rescission suit" is a suit to vacate a sale, on the ground that it was fraudulent. It is the kind of suit that brokers expect to appear in swarms in the next bear market, whereby investors will come back to houses of issue, under the terms of the Securities Act of 1933, and claim that because of the underwriter's failure to state that the bonds were not depression-proof, the investor should have his money back. This is a long story, and a painful one to underwriters.

In the case of foreign defaults, however, apart from all consideration of whether the foreign bonds were sold without due warning of their brittleness, the recommendation of the commission is deemed unfortunate. If the Council should in any way sponsor such suits, it would automatically weaken its position in attempting to tease foreign governments into paying. The foreign governments would turn round and lay the blame for the investor's loss on the originating bond house.

Sees Mistaken Diplomacy

Street observers also criticize the commission for what is considered a mistake in diplomacy, the inclusion in the foreign bond report of a section of about 30 pages on "Inimical Practices of Debtors." Repatriation in particular is dealt with in this chapter in terms that are themselves decidedly inimical. It is felt here that the commission should not have so frankly aired its opinions about the morals and scruples of foreign governments, since it is not a part of the Department of State.

A fourth object of criticism is the commission's suggestion that in future underwriters of foreign issues in New York should be taxed a small percentage of their gross fees and commissions, to defray at least a part of the cost of protecting these loans in case of later default. This is criticized on roughly the same basis as deposit insurance, crop insurance and unemployment insurance. There is no possibility of an actuarial computation of the risk, hence the sum would be bound to be either too small or too large.

The burden would fall unfairly, since some foreign issues are incomparably better risks than others, as is clearly indicated by the rate of interest offered. Moreover, the commission is vague as to where this money would go. It suggests it be paid over "to a reserve fund in the Government." Later, it says "insofar as these funds would be available to the Council they would materially assist it in becoming financially independent." Thus even the commission itself is a little uncertain as to how far funds "in the Government" can be relied on to be available for the stipulated purposes.

On SEC Disservice

Of course the commission's idea of how the council should be financed has come in for some ribbing. To avoid banker authority, the commission would have Wall Street support pulled out from under the council. But it considers that Washington support would not do, for then Washington would be responsible. The idea is to find someone who will put the money up as an act of charity or unalloyed altruism—in short, a charitable foundation. Such is not expected to be found, as the foundations are not as sympathetic with the investor who bet his money on the wrong government as is the SEC. Meantime some of the underwriting houses whose hair has been pulled by the commission, as indeed practically everybody's has been in some chapter or other of the report, may stop their financial support of the council.

The report has revived memories of a distinct disservice rendered about a year ago to holders of foreign bonds by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Congress required that corporations, etc., responsible for securities traded on the exchanges should furnish regular financial information, the precise form of which should be stipulated by the SEC. No exception was made in the case of foreign governments, though the possibility of forcing financial information out of foreign governments in this day of Houdini budgets is faint.

Had the SEC not been so unworldly it would have asked foreign governments simply to state on what continent they were located, and the street number of the central bank, together with whatever other financial information they cared to give, and let it go at that. Instead they asked the same sort of questions that Wall Street persists in asking about the federal Treasury, and got considerable less information than the United States Treasury provides, with the result that 40 foreign bond and note issues were delisted and the owners had to look for their market to the over-the-counter houses.

Germany Increases Import Duties on Rubber Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—German import duties on regenerated rubber and practically all manufactures (including semi-manufactures) of rubber, except automotive vehicle tire casings, will be drastically increased beginning June 3, 1937, in order to offset the import duty of 125 reichsmarks per 100 kilos established for crude rubber on May 13, according to a Department of Commerce report from Berlin.

At the same time the following duties will be established for latex, the percentages shown being the content of dry rubber, with duty in reichsmarks per 100 kilos: below 42 per cent, 50; 42 per cent to 62 per cent, 75; 62 per cent to 77 per cent, 100, according to the report.

Standard Bank of South Africa

The board of directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has resolved, subject to audit, to recommend to the shareholders a dividend for the half-year ended March 31 last at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, together with a bonus of four shillings per share, both payable in British currency and subject to British income tax, making a total distribution of 14 per cent for the year; to appropriate £75,000 to writing down bank premises, and to add £125,000 to the Officers Pension Fund, carrying forward a balance of about £149,290.

B & M. to Pay Off Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Boston & Maine Railroad will pay off the $1,000,000 Portsmouth, Great Falls & Co. Railroad first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds due June 1, from treasury fund on hand. With this maturity out of the way the road will have no bond issues coming due until 1940, other than equipment notes and certain other serial maturities.

Standard Gas Increases Net Sharply in 12 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Gas & Electric Company and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended March 31 consolidated net income of $4,425,095 against $2,505,602 for the preceding 12 months.

For the latest 12-mouth period net income included approximately $2,373,000 of undistributed earnings of subsidiaries applicable to capital stocks held by Standard Gas & Electric in the form ofg dividends on common stocks of certain subsidiaries, due principally to accumulation of dividends on preferred stocks in prior periods and to retention of surplus for other purposes. Comparative amounts for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, were $532,000 and $121,000 respectively.

Northern States Power Company and subsidiaries, a unit in the Standard Gas & Electric Company System, reported for the 12 months ended March 31 net income of $5,251,257 against $4,897,357 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936. For the March quarter net income was $1,665,824 against $1,605,383 for the like period last year.

Brazilian Traction Net Up

TORONTO, (CP)—Net earnings of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, in April were $1,710,162, an increase of $328,831 from April, 1936. Gross earnings for the month totaled $3,108,668, compared with $2,515,337. Operating expenses increased $264,500 to $1,398,506. Net earnings in the first four months of 1937 amounted to $6,325,081, against $5,349,860 in the same period last year.

More for Steel Research

NEW YORK (AP)—More than $10,300,000, it is estimated, will be spent by the iron and steel industries in research work this year, compared with $9,200,000 in 1936 and $8,700,000 in 1929, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Treasury Plans $800,000,000 Note Offering Monday

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today he would offer $800,000,000 of notes Monday to meet a $300,000,000 maturity and put new cash in the Treasury's working balance.

The $300,000,000 in discount bills falls due June 15.

With the remaining $500,000,000 allotted to Treasury working cash, the national debt will climb to about $35,700,000,000, a new all-time peak.

For several weeks, the Treasury's working balance has been around $500,000,000. The new borrowing will bring it to $1,000,000,000.

In the past, Mr. Morgenthau has said he hoped to keep this latter sum in the cash balance because of "unsettled conditions" abroad.

He declined at an early-morning press conference today to say what interest rate the note offering Monday would bear, or the term of the notes.

The Treasury's supply of cash available for spending now totals $305,400,000—the smallest in four years. The total probably will be reduced further by June 15.

Treasury officials said they are hopeful that June tax collections will push this year's revenues above the $5,224,000,000 forecast by President Roosevelt last month.

Income tax receipts through May 30 totaled $1,610,000,000, the Treasury reported, and some authorities said they might aggregate $600,000,000 this month. If the latter figure is realized, these receipts will top recently revised estimates by about $100,000,000.

For the first 11 months of this year the Treasury reported all revenues totaled $4,426,000,000, or 22 per cent greater than in the same period last year. Gross expenditures were $6,803,000,000, an increase of 4.6 per cent.

This year's deficit stood at $2,377,000,000, or $568,000,000 below that of the first 11 months of last year.

Marked Increase In Cuba's Foreign Trade During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cuban exports during 1936 were valued at $154,847,000, compared with $128,017,000, while imports were valued at $103,215,000, compared with $95,465,000, resulting in the favorable trade balance advancing from $32,552,000 in 1935 to $51,632,000 in 1936, according to the Regional Informatnon Division, Department of Commerce.

Exports of raw and refined sugar from Cuba in 1936 were valued at $112,591,000 and accounted for 72.7 per cent of the total export shipments during the year, it was stated.

Shipments to the United States from Cuba in 1936 were valued at $121,899,000, compared with $101,550,000 in 1935 with sugar, valued at $91,798,301, accounting for 76 per cent of the year's export trade.

Imports into Cuba during 1936 were the highest recorded for any year since 1930, with the United States furnishing 64.6 per cent of the total to a value of $66,494,000, compared with $55,674,000 in 1935, it was stated.

Mining in Canada Much More Active

OTTAWA, (CP)—The mining industry added to Canada's wealth at an accelerated pace in the first quarter of 1937. In nearly every item of a tabulation issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics output advanced from the first quarter of last year.

Gold production mounted to 964,894 ounces from 843,078, silver to 4,371,855 ounces from 3,908,929, copper 117,504,602 pounds from 103,680,291, nickel 51,697,328 pounds from 45,870,533 and lead 97,824,517 pounds from 86,549,604.

Other products with output for the first three months of 1936 in brackets were: asbestos 82,501 tons (50,279), cement 408,190 barrels (358,243), clay products $441,392 ($383,153), coal 3,881,639 tons (13,093), lime 124,939 tons (91,268), gypsum 36,652 tons (13,093), lime 124,939 tons (91,268), natural gas 9,781,309,000 cubic feet (10,349,600,000), petroleum 471,641 barrels (346,983), salt 37,120 tons (36,086) and zinc 71,767,012 pounds (74,350,130).

National City Bank Adopts Group Insurance Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National City Bank has adopted a group life insurance plan for officers and employees, James H. Perkins, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, announced. The plan, which became effective June 1, is said to be one of the most extensive ever drawn up, involving an aggregate coverage of about $24,000,000. The number of subscribers is thought to be larger than under any plan in force in any other bank.

Seventy-one branches of the National City Bank in 23 foreign countries as well as 73 branches in New York City are included in the plan. The program is on a contributory basis, the cost being shared by the bank and its employees. More than 95 per cent of those eligible have subscribed to it.

The plan has been underwritten by the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Prudential Insurance Company and will be administered by the former.

Armour & Co. Nets 80c Share

NEW YORK, (AP)—R. H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., esstimated net income for the six months ended April 30 at $7,000,000, equal to about 80 cents a common share. For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1936, net income totaled $10,239,462. He said the outlook for the balance of the year was encouraging.

Reappointed

© Underwood

James M. Landis

Renamed Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission by President Roosevelt. Mr. Landis' Present Term Expires June 6. He Will Serve Until Fall, When He Returns to Harvard as Dean of the Law School

Steel Operations 77½ P. C. Capacity, Lowest This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of steel ingot has declined to the lowest point thus far in 1937 due to strikes at plants of three major producers, "Iron Age" says in its review of the industry.

The rate of operation for the country at large was given as 77½ per cent of capacity, against the revised figure of 85 per cent last week. The high for the year was 92.3 in the week ended April 26.

"The Youngstown district, where average operations are down to 45 per cent from 84 per cent before the strike, is the hardest hit," the review said.

"There has been some diversion of orders from companies affected by strikes to those that are not, but the amount of this so far has not been large. If the strikes are prolonged, as appears to be likely, a further tendency toward the placing of business with plants that can take such business for reasonably early shipment undoubtedly will develop. Meanwhile many consumers stocks are ample in many cases for some weeks, and jobbers' stocks are also plentiful.

"The volume of new steel business had been declining rather sharply just prior to the strike but specifications against contracts were and still are holding up in good volume. Orders for steel for construction purposes have been outstanding.

"Despite the influence of the steel strikes, steel scrap prices have shown no further decline at Pittsburgh and Chicago, but a drop at Philadelphia reduces the 'Iron Age' composite price to $17.75, the year's low."

Power Production Up 12.9 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended May 28 was 2,206,713,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported. This represented a gain of .4 of 1 per cent over the previous week's figure of 2,198,646,000 kilowatt hours and an increase of 12.9 per cent over the same period a year ago.

The institute's report showed the following percentage increases in the major geographic areas: New England 14.1, Middle Atlantic 14.2, Central Industrial 14.9, West Central 6.9, Southern States 16.8, Rocky Mountain 21.2, Pacific Coast 6.6.

Allis-Chalmers Increases Net Earnings for Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reported net income for the first quarter of 1937 totaling $1,504,897 after all deductions, equal to 85 cents a share earned on 1,770,853 shares, as compared with $754,127, or 56 cents a share on 1,344,479 shares, in the first quarter of 1936.

The provision for Federal income taxes of $385,000 is based substantially on a taxable income of $2,389,000, which is higher than the net income reported by $500,000, representing additional reserves set up out of earnings but not allowable for tax purposes, the company reports. No provision is made for possible Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Billings for the first quarter amounted to $17,788,395, as compared with $11,633,167 in the 1936 period. Orders received during the quarter were $24,205,565, as against $13,275,764 last year. Unfilled orders on hand at March 31 stood at $20,235,507, as against $13,818,337 at the end of 1936 and $9,153,189 on March 31, 1936.

SEC Approves Merger of 5 North American Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The proposed merger of five mid-western subsidiaries of the North American Co. into a company to be known as the Union Electric Co. of Illinois has been officially approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"Surviving company" in the merger will be the East St. Louis Light & Power Co. The companies which will merge with it are Union Electric Light & Power Co. of Illinois (known as the "Illinois Co."); Power Operating Co. (known as the "Missouri Co."); Alton Light & Power Co. and Alton Gas Co.

Specifically, the commission approved the proposed merger by authorizing, under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, issuance and transfer of certain securities by the coming companies.

Future of Private Enterprise Seen Holding Promise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Private enterprise retains vitality and logical advantages which should insure its continued application in human society, according to views voiced at the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Managemnet Association in the Hotel New Yorker here today. Speakers cautioned however, that heavy taxation and government interference were serious obstacles to the success of the profit system.

Businessmen were asked by S. A. Lewisohn, vice-president of Miami Copper Company, to adjust themselves to the broader aspects of national problems and become conscious of their social responsibilities. Mr. Lewisohn, speaking at the open meeting yesterday, held that business has concentrated too much on specialization and not enough on statesmanship.

Conflict between government and business is to be expected so long as there is government to criticize and private enterprise exists, according to Andrew W. Robertson, chairman of the board of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, at the annual dinner last night Mr. Robertson saw a favorable future for private enterprise, but stressed that businessmen should plan to make wise adjustments in the future.

Dr. Arthur Stone Dewing, formerly professor of finance at Harvard University, told members of the association that free operation of economic law was best for society in the long run. Dr. Dewing cautioned against the extension of monopoly by private or public agencies.

The right to arrange personal or corporate affairs in a manner to avoid the burden of taxation was upheld by Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Parkinson criticized the Washington Government for what he called over-regulation of private enterprise.

From Frank Rising, writer on labor subjects, the association membership heard that substantial healing of the break between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization should be anticipated during the coming year, with eventual unification along lines dictated by the C. I. O. and a united front achieved prior to the 1940 elections.

Patience, perseverance and good faith were the policies which business management should adopt in dealing with the labor problem, according to Mr. Rising, who emphasized that management would have to deal with labor in government and labor in business whether it liked to do so or not.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
rePvious day 525,630
1937 vol. to date 214,435,284
1936 vol. to date 242,283,653

Stocks Slide Off In Most Sections In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Stock market leaders dawdled in a restricted area today and, on the whole, were unsuccessful in establishing a definite trend.

Dealings were about on par with yesterday's session, the slowest in more than two years. Minor losses predominated near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

While steels, rails and coppers leaned backward at the start, the majority pared or cancelled early declines of fractions to a point, and a handful of specialties managed to post sizable plus signs.

In the background were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, American Steel Foundries, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Anaconda, American Smelting, International Nickel, du Pont, Chrysler, Inland Steel, United Aircraft and North American.

Inclined to hold their ground or tilt higher were Atlantic Coast Line, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, Continental Oil, General Electric, Texas Corp., Celotex, Central Railroad of N. J., General Motors, Goodyear, Goodrich and International Harvester.

Short covering in Central Railroad of New Jersey aided this stock after yesterday's substantial setback. The road's bonds pushed forward on word July interest would be paid. There previously had been some doubts these charges would be met.

Celotex took a turn for the better with the disclosure the company's six months' earnings amounted to $2.39 a share compared with 59 cents last year.

United States Government loans held steady.

Disclosure the Treasury would offer for its June quarter financing $800,000,000 in notes, including $500,000,000 to raise additional cash, apparently conformed closely with what bond men had been expecting.

It was assumed much of the cash was intended for further gold purchases under the Treasury's "sterilization" policy for the metal since budget estimates have pointed to declining need for borrowing to cover a federal deficit.

Elsewhere in the bond market trading interest centered rallying tendencies in German and Italian bonds as the latest crisis over the Spanish situation subsided. German Government 5½s rose nearly a point in early transactions and Italy 7s of 1951 about as much.

Top-grade corporate loans stayed in a narrow groove, taking a cue from the aimless drift of Treasury issues. Many were unchanged.

Among secondary issues, minor losses were registered in American & Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Southern Railway 4s. There were offsetting small gains in Chicago Northwestern 4½s. New Haven 6s and Western Union 5s.

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Stocks hugged a narrow road on the curb exchange today.

Scattered selling dropped such issues as Aluminum Company of America, American Cyanamid, Electric Bond & Share, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Gulf Oil for losses of fractions to two points.

Great Atlantic & Pacific non-voting certificates also yielded a point after rallying further to around 90, the price at which the company offered to repurchase stock from employees following a recent market break.

Montgomery Ward "A" advanced nearly 3 points and small gains were recorded in American Superpower, Technicolor and United Gas.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was quiet on the stock exchange today. Renewed rumors of a pending cut in the price of gold depressed mining issues.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a heavy tone today and Government bonds weakened.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed barely steady, 4 to 6 points lower. The decline mirrored favorable American weather reports and uncertainties regarding gold.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92¼	$4.92⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.92⅝	4.92¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0445	.0443½	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2282½	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5497	.5499	§
Sweden—krona	.2538	.2542	.4537
Norway—krone	.2473	.2477	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2197	.2201	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0319	.0319	§
Finland—finn'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1399
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3050	.3055	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0653	.0653	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850‡	.5750‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2870	.2872	.8440
India—rupee	.3719	.3722	.6180
Java—florin	.5517	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2990	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5775	.5787½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0000	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ‖Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 1: Receipts, $38,704,471; expenditures, $36,443,258; balance, $1,745,808,574; customs receipts for the month, $2,183,805. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,449,828,988; expenditures, $6,838,179,498, including $2,-?2,845,276 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,388,350,510; gross debt, $35,211,417,941, a decrease of $1,390,-?,025,190,885, including $793,861,974 of active gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	Jun 2
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	72½	72½	72½	—1½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	10	16⅜	16¼	16½	
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	-	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	M'y 26
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	3	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	Jun 2
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	69¾	68¾	69¾	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 2
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	-	12	11¾	12	
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	40	⅜	2⅞	⅜	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	44	44	44	—5⅞
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	46	45	45½	
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	44	44	44	
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	3	32½	32½	32½	
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 2
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	230	230	230	Jun 2
33⅛	21⅝	Allied Mills (2g)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	13	16¾	16½	16¾	— ¼
85	78	Allied St pf (5)	9	78	76½	76½	—1½
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½g)	15	59⅞	58¼	59⅜	+1
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y 25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39	39	39	—1¼
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	6	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅜
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	3	92	91	92	Jun 2
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (1½g)	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	61½	61½	61½	—2
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	7	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	157	156	157	M'y 27
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	17	55½	54⅜	55¼	— ¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
99⅜	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	90½	90⅜	90½	
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	135	135	135	
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jun 2
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	16	16	16	
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	7	27	27	27	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
17	10⅜	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	11	7¾	7½	7⅜	
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	4	40	40	40	+⅝
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	5	48¼	48	48	
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	22	22	22	Jun 2
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8½	Am Hide & Lea	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41	41	41	+ ¾
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	42½	42½	42½	
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	5	46	45	45	+ ½
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109⅞	109⅞	109¾	+ 1⅞
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ½
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9	9	9	
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	6	50	49½	50	
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	58	58	58	— ¾
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	48½	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	14	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	36	35	33¾	35	+ ½
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
29	22¼	Am Seating	14	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	25	89¼	87¼	89¼	+ ¾
154	120	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 2
67½	56⅞	Am Smelt Sec (3a)	5	57	56½	57	Jun 2
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	25	54¼	53	54¼	— ⅜
26½	19	Am Stores (2)	5	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y 28
143¾	125⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	—1⅛
187	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	167	166¼	166⅞	+ ⅞
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	5	77½	76½	77½	+ ½
99⅞	74⅜	Am Tob B (5)	5	78¼	77½	78	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	136	135½	136	+1½
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	18	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ¼
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	21	18⅛	17½	18⅛	— ⅛
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 1
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	62	61¼	62	+1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	10	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)		55	55	55	Jun 1
69½	27¾	Anaconda (¾g)	264	53⅞	52¾	53½	— ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	— ½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
37½	22	Andes Corp	1	23	23	23	M'y 27
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y 25
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	Jun 2
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+ ¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	18	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	-	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Jun 2
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		105	105	105	M'y 27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	2	63⅞	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	2	12	11½	11½	Jun 2
17⅜	10	Artloom	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 1
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	10	16⅜	16½	16½	— ½
101	90	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	— ½
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½g)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	39	83¼	80¾	83¼	+1
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅜
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	39	50½	48½	50⅜	+1⅞
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	+1
44	30⅛	Atl G & W In pf	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jun 2
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	7	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¾
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	Jun 2
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	*1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jun 1
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 1
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	2	22½	22¼	22½	
9½	6	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	M'y 27
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	11	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	6	Baldwin Loc	29	6½	5⅞	6	
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
120	86	Baldwin Loc pf	1	82	82	82	—4
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'y 28
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	54	30¾	29⅞	30¼	— ¾
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	34¾	34	34	—1¼
42	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	
33⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	8	30	30	30	— ½
32	23¼	Barker Bros	7	26½	26	26½	+2¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	15	26¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 2
28¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109	109	109	Jun 2
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 14
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	4	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	4	21	21	21	+ ⅜
26⅛	19	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y 24
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	38	84½	83	84¼	+ ¼
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 2
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	115¾	115¾	115¾	Jun 2
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
38	24½	Black & Deck (¾g)	1	26	26	26	+1
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	1	24	24	24	— ¼
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	16	34⅜	31½	34¼	+ ¼
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	9	42½	42	42½	+ ⅞
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	28	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner	26	46⅜	44¾	45⅞	+ ⅞
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 2
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	M'y 27
23¼	15	Bridgepl Br (.40g)	9	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (½g)	5	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	46	46	46	Jun 2
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42	42	42	Jun 2
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	18½	18½	18½	M'y 27
53	25⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	66	25¼	23	23	—23⅛
102¼	52	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	1	70	70	70	—5
52¾	30½	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	1	30	30	30	— ½
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 28
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (⅓g)	5	36	35	35	M'y 25
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	54	53½	53½	M'y 28
35⅝	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	7	25¾	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
11⅜	7	Bush Term	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 2
39	26	Bush T 7% deb	1	26	26	26	Jun 1
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 2
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	Jun 2
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	6	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	2	22½	22½	22½	—11¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	4	27½	27⅜	27½	— ½

—C—

48⅛	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37¼	37	37	Jun 1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	7	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	9	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
37⅞	26	Campbell Wy (1)	14	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ¾
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	9	28	27½	27½	
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	20	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
61½	45	Cann Mills (½g)	5	45	45	45	Jun 1
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
35⅜	34⅞	Carpenter Stl (.35g)	3	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	1	8	8	8	
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	164	164	164	M'y 27
100	85½	Caterpill Tract (2)	8	94	93	93¾	+1¼
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	31	39⅜	38¾	39½	— ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	113½	113	113½	+ ½
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	5	42⅝	41½	42⅝	+2⅜
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	5	21	19¼	20½	+2¼
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	M'y 24
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	65¾	65	65½	
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 2
60½	35½	Champ Pap & P (1a)	2	58¼	57½	57½	Jun 1
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	19⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	16	57¾	57¼	57⅝	— ¼
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	2	77	77	77	
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 26
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	9	9	9	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Jun 1
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 2
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	25⅞	25½	25¾	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
10½	5⅝	Chi Pneu T pf (¾k)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—2½
3⅝	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	6	6	6	6	Jun 1
10⅛	6½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
27½	18	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	17½	16	16	—2
22¼	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17½	17½	17½	
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
135¼	108½	Chrysler (3½g)	31	112¼	110¼	112¼	+1¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	2	19	19	19	
10⅝	7	City Stores	7	7¾	7½	7¾	Jun 2
40¼	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	Jun 1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (1½g)	3	4-	40	40	Jun 1
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	5	91	91	91	—2
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	155	155	155	Jun 2
58¼	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	14	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jun 1
62¾	50	Coll & Aik (2a)	5	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¾
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	35½	35⅛	35⅛	Jun 2
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	50	12	11⅜	12	+ ½
103	85¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	Jun 2
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	33	33	33	Jun 2
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾a)	2	42	42	42	Jun 2
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	6	114⅛	113¾	113¾	—1¼
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	62¼	61⅜	62¼	+1¼
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	*4	67	66¾	67	+ ½
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	108	107¼	107¼	M'y 28
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60a)	15	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
4¼	2	Comwlth & Sou	143	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	52	51	51	—2
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 2
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	2	37	36½	36½	+ ¾
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	6	10⅜	10½	10⅜	Jun 1
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	10	35½	35	35½	
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	7	103⅝	103½	103½	
5¾	3	Con Film	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	12¼	Con Film pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 1
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
177⅛	141½	Con Oil (.80)	26	15½	15⅛	15½	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil 55 pf (5)	*1	105⅛	105⅛	105¼	M'y 21
109⅝	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 2
1⅜	⅝	Con Text	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅜	Contnr Corp (1.20)	16	28¼	27¾	28	
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	2	22½	22	22	—1
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	87½	87	87	Jun 2
69½	50⅝	Con Can (3)	7	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	19¾	Cont Dia Fib (1g)	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	19	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	2	2⅜	2¼	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Uneven—Curb Market Is Easier

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Department Store Credit Sales Put At $3,770,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Department store credit sales for 1937 is estimated at $3,770,000,000 or approximately equal to the 1929 level, according to the credit management division of the National Credit Dry Goods Association, which has just released preliminary results of a survey of 1936 credit operating results in department, dry goods and women's apparel stores of the country.

Credit Sales Are 48 P. C.

The devision estimated that $3,-120,000,000 of the total of credit sales in the department store field would be derived from charge account purchases and $650,000,000 through installment selling. Charge sales are expected to account for 48 per cent of total sales and installment sales will likely exceed 10 per cent of the total in the field.

Installment sales accounted for 9.24 per cent of the total sales in the department store field in 1936, it was found in the survey. In the previous year, 8.02 per cent of the total sales were made on an installment basis. The net increase in the 1936 ratio over that of 1935 was thus 15.21 per cent. The figures are evidence, according to J. Anton Hagios, manager of the division, of a shift from cash, C. O. D. and will-call sales, and to some extent from regular 30-day charge sales, to deferred payment purchases.

Charge account sales in the field followed the curve of installment volume upward, according to the tabulations, though the rise in comparison was unspectacular. In 1935, charge sales accounted for 46.08 per cent of total department store sales. Last year this figure rose to 46.72 per cent of the total with an approximate volume of $2,756,000,000. The difference in ratios for 1936 and 1935 was a net increase of 1.39 per cent for charge sales, as compared with the 15.21 per cent difference for deferred payment sales.

Danger in Installment Selling

In appraising the figures for charge sales, it should be kept in mind that a certain proportion of the charge sales volume includes so-called short-term deferred payment accounts which have been introduced in the last two or three years so as to enable stores to sell "soft goods," or general merchandise, on a limited form of deferred payment plan, Mr. Hagios pointed out. These accounts, generally considered charge accounts and carried in the charge account division by most stores using them are, he said, in effect, deferred accounts because they are obtained on a basis involving a down payment and several installment payments over a period of three to five months, or even longer.

"Although the expansion in credit business, particularly in the installment branch, is gratifying from the standpoint of volume potentiality, at the same time it is becoming a disturbing factor not only in the economic life of the country, but intrinsically in the welfare of individual stores, Mr. Hagios declared.

"With a growing segment of the buying public mortgaging its future income in installment obligations which will, in all likelihood, amount to close to 10 per cent of our national income this year, it must be anticipated that the resulting installment debt is certain to have a retarding effect on the future purchasing power of these consumers," he said. "The situation calls for a new orientation in credit thinking, a new appraisal of credit practices, and for more emphasis on the financial aspects heretofore somewhat submerged in the merchandising point of view."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.11	19.27
Affiliated F Inc	10.02	10.97
Amerex Hold	27.00	28.75
Am Business Shrs	1.16	1.28
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.08	1.20
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.52	.72
Broad St Inv	34.22	36.60
Bullock Fund	20.875	22.625
Can Inv Fund	4.40	4.80
Century Shrs Tr	25.06	26.95
Chain St Inv Corp	2.00	2.50
Chain St Investors	25.51	27.14
Dividend Shrs	1.89	2.04
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.18	24.07
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.60	16.92
Equity Corp $2 pf	38.50	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	26.65	28.71
Fund Investors Inc	23.45	24.76
Gen Investors Tr	6.70	7.29
Incorp Investors	24.49	26.33
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	44.25	44.25
Maryland Fund	9.34	10.23
Mass Invest Tr	27.56	29.24
Mutual Invest	15.68	17.14
Nation Wide Voting	1.98	2.14
New England Fund	18.20	19.57
Northern Secur	67.00	75.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.85	.96
Quarterly Income Sh	17.43	19.10
Railway & Light Sec	21.00	22.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	104.00	107.00
Repub Invest Fund	1.31	1.50
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.00	11.00
Spencer Trask Fund	20.47	21.55
Stand Util Inc	.77	.83
State Street Invest		
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.88	.98
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.46	1.62
US El Lt & P Voting	.91	1.00
Wellington Fund	18.98	20.82
World Investment.Tr	8.60	9.31
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.375	8.25
Corp Tr A A mod	3.59	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.59	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.28	..
Depos Bk Sh Tr "A"	2.33	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.33	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.13	..
Diversified Tr C	5.00	..
Diversified Tr D	7.10	7.90
Found Tr Shrs A	4.80	5.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.14	6.88
Forth Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.75	63.00
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.73	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.45	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.39	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.19	..
Nation Wide Sec	4.33	4.43
Repres Tr Shrs	13.51	14.01
Super of Am Tr AA	2.67	..
Super of Am Tr BB	2.67	..
Super of Am Tr C	7.75	..
Super of Am Tr D	7.75	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.50	17.00
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.52	2.62
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	9.375	10.375
First Boston Corp	..	..
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	..	..
Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
K-2	24.12	26.39			
B-1	36.01	39.24	Common	Stocks	
B-2	29.55	32.33	S-1	39.40	42.99
B-3	21.19	23.19	S-2	25.79	28.29
B-4	13.73	15.13	S-3	22.85	25.05
Preferred Stocks			S-4	11.99	13.30
K-1	24.29	26.48			

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	20.05	20.05	19.70	19.71	—.53
September	20.20	20.24	19.82	19.85	—.62

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '43-45	106.15	106.15	106.15
2 3¼s '46-56	109.26	109.26	109.26
20 3¼s '41-43 Mch	106.13	106.13	106.13
8 3¼s '44-46	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3s '46-48	104.9	104.9	104.9
1 3s '51-55	102.20	102.20	102.20
14 2⅞s '55-60	100.21	100.18	100.21
60 2¾s '45-47	102.28	102.26	102.27
10 2¾s '48-51	100.19	100.19	100.19
2 2¾s '51-54	99.27	99.26	99.26
21 2¾s '56-59	99.20	99.17	99.20
1 2½s '49-53	97.25	97.25	97.25

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s A '52	101.29	101.28	101.28
8 2¾s '49	100.8	100.5	100.8
2 2¼s '42-44	99.25	99.24	99.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
7 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	98¾	98¾
23 Alleghany 5s '49	93¾	93½	93½
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	77½	77	77½
7 Am Ice 6s '53	96⅛	96	96
1 Am IG Chm 5½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105¼	105¼
15 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¾	113¼	113½
15 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
32 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99¼	99	99¼
5 Am T Fdr cv '50	136⅜	136½	136½
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	35	35	35
6 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97⅜	97½
47 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅜	97¼	97½
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
4 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅞	109	109⅞
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
9 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105⅜	105½	105⅜
5 AT&SF 4s '60	105	105	..
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	111	111	111
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 ACL cit 4s '52	93	93	93
1 A C Line 4½s '64	92	92	92
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	48	48	48
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	97⅜	97¼	97¼
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	85½	84⅜	84⅜
2 B&O 5s '96 F	84¼	84¼	84¼
13 B&O 5s 2000 D	84¼	84⅛	84⅛
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	75½	75¼	75¼
23 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103¾	103½	103½
8 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '60	95¾	95¾	95¾
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	83¼	83	83
17 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	27	26⅝	26⅞
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
35 Bklyn Mn Tr 4½s '66	89½	88½	88¾
11 Bkly Un E 1st 5s '50	106	105⅜	105⅝
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	105¾	105	105¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	105¾	105¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	63	63	63
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
10 Canada Dry 5½ '42 ct	23	23	23
7 Can Sou 5s '62	113⅝	113½	114
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	116	116	116
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114½	114½	114½
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
18 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	93¾	93¾
1 Cent Pac 5s '51	31	31	31
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101	101	101
29 Cen New Eng 4s '61	72	71¾	71¾
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅛	98	98
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
25 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	56¾	55	56½
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	51⅜	50	50½
10 C&O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111½	111½
8 CB&Q 4s III '49	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 CB&Q 3½s 'III '49	107	107	107
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39⅛	38	38
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	43¼	42⅝	42¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	30½	30½	30½
11 CMStP&P 5s '75	58½	58½	58½
44 CMSP & Pac m5s '75	28	27¾	28
41 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9	9⅛
19 Chi & NW 6½s '36	45	45	45
30 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	24½	24½	24½
3 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19	19	19
23 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11⅜	11	11⅜
21 C R I & P 4s '88	35	34¾	34¾
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20¾	20¼	20¾
9 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	102⅛	102	102⅛
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	87	87	87
17 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s 66	100	100	100
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	94½	94½	94½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	100½	100½	100½
5 CCC&SL 4s91 CWM	93	93	93
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	106½	106	106
21 Clev Un Term4½s77C	102	101⅞	102
7 Col & So 4½s 80	61	61	61
10 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	100	100	100
11 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	99¼	99	99
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98⅞	98½	98½
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	102¼	102	102¼
1 Con Coal Del 5s 60	69	69	69
19 Con Oil 3½s 51	101⅛	100¾	101
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103	102¾	102¾
1 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	105½	105½	105½
3 Container Cor 6s 46	104	104	104
1 Container 5s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
104 Crane Co 3½s 51	99½	99¼	99½
2 Crown Will 6s' 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	48½	48½	48½
18 Cuba Hud rfg 4s 43	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 D G & E 5s 51	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Den G&E 5s 51 st	29	28½	28
5 D & R G 4s 36	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
3 D & R G West 5s 78	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Des Plaines Val 4½s47	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Det Ed 4s 1965	108½	108½	108½
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 E Ten lien 5s '28	102½	102½	102½
27 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	-09¼	109¼
5 El Paso NatGas4½s51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13 Erie rfg 5s '67	78½	78¼	78¼
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	77¼	77	77¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82½	82½	82½
5 Fairbanks Morse4s '56	101⅜	101¾	101⅜
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	98½	98½	98½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	123¼	123⅛	123¼
2 Fond J & Ls 4½ '42 fld	31½	31½	31½
7 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
16 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	82	82	82
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100½	100½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	131	131	131
2 Gt Nor 5s2'73	112	112	112
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	014½	104½	104½
68 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	131½	129½	131
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94	94	94
6 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
8 Haarlem Riv&P 4s '54	94	93½	94
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89¾	89½	89½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46¾	46½	46¾
22 Hud&Man 1n 5s '57	26¼	25	26¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	73	72½	72½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Ill Cen Stl 3½s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	82½	82⅜	82½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78	78¼
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Inland Stl 3s '61	105	104⅝	104⅝
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	69½	69½	69½
11 Interb R Tr 7s'32 t	69½	67½	67½
12 Interb R Tr 6s '32	23¾	23	23
4 Interb R Tr 6s '32ct	21¼	20	20
40 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	68⅝	65	65
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	66½	64	64
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97	97	97
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	12½	12½	12½
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14½	14¼	14½
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	74¾	75½
5 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
15 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83	82½	82½
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	68⅛	68	68⅛
18 Int T&T 5s '55	75	73½	73¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7½	7½	7½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	54½	54	54
1 K C South 5s '50	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 K C South 3s '50	86¼	86¼	86¼
16 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¼	108½
1 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	109	109	109
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	101	101	101
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	60	59⅞	60
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	57½	57½	57½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	98½	98½	98½
17 Liggett & M 7s 44	130	129¾	130
37 Loews 3½s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
35 Bklyn Mn Tr 4½s '66	89½	88½	88¾
11 Bkly Un E 1st 5s '50	106	105⅜	105⅝
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	105¾	105	105¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	105¾	105¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	63	63	63
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
10 Canada Dry 5½ '42 ct	23	23	23
7 Can Sou 5s '62	113⅝	113½	114
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	116	116	116
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114½	114½	114½
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
18 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	93¾	93¾
1 Cent Pac 5s '51	31	31	31
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101	101	101
29 Cen New Eng 4s '61	72	71¾	71¾
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅛	98	98
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
25 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	56¾	55	56½
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	51⅜	50	50½
10 C&O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111½	111½
8 CB&Q 4s III '49	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 CB&Q 3½s 'III '49	107	107	107
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39⅛	38	38
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	43¼	42⅝	42¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	30½	30½	30½
11 CMStP&P 5s '75	58½	58½	58½
44 CMSP & Pac m5s '75	28	27¾	28
41 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9	9⅛
19 Chi & NW 6½s '36	45	45	45
30 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	24½	24½	24½
3 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19	19	19
23 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11⅜	11	11⅜
21 C R I & P 4s '88	35	34¾	34¾
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20¾	20¼	20¾
9 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	102⅛	102	102⅛
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	87	87	87
17 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s 66	100	100	100
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	94½	94½	94½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	100½	100½	100½
5 CCC&SL 4s91 CWM	93	93	93
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	106½	106	106
21 Clev Un Term4½s77C	102	101⅞	102
7 Col & So 4½s 80	61	61	61
10 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	100	100	100
11 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	99¼	99	99
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98⅞	98½	98½
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	102¼	102	102¼
1 Con Coal Del 5s 60	69	69	69
19 Con Oil 3½s 51	101⅛	100¾	101
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103	102¾	102¾
1 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	105½	105½	105½
3 Container Cor 6s 46	104	104	104
1 Container 5s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
104 Crane Co 3½s 51	99½	99¼	99½
2 Crown Will 6s' 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	48½	48½	48½
18 Cuba Hud rfg 4s 43	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 D G & E 5s 51	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Den G&E 5s 51 st	29	28½	28
5 D & R G 4s 36	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
3 D & R G West 5s 78	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Des Plaines Val 4½s47	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Det Ed 4s 1965	108½	108½	108½
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 E Ten lien 5s '28	102½	102½	102½
27 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	-09¼	109¼
5 El Paso NatGas4½s51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13 Erie rfg 5s '67	78½	78¼	78¼
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	77¼	77	77¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82½	82½	82½
5 Fairbanks Morse4s '56	101⅜	101¾	101⅜
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	98½	98½	98½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	123¼	123⅛	123¼
2 Fond J & Ls 4½ '42 fld	31½	31½	31½
7 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
16 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	82	82	82
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100½	100½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	131	131	131
2 Gt Nor 5s2'73	112	112	112
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	014½	104½	104½
68 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	131½	129½	131
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94	94	94
6 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
8 Haarlem Riv&P 4s '54	94	93½	94
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89¾	89½	89½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46¾	46½	46¾
22 Hud&Man 1n 5s '57	26¼	25	26¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	73	72½	72½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Ill Cen Stl 3½s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	82½	82⅜	82½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78	78¼
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Inland Stl 3s '61	105	104⅝	104⅝
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	69½	69½	69½
11 Interb R Tr 7s'32 t	69½	67½	67½
12 Interb R Tr 6s '32	23¾	23	23
4 Interb R Tr 6s '32ct	21¼	20	20
40 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	68⅝	65	65
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	66½	64	64
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97	97	97
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	12½	12½	12½
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14½	14¼	14½
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	74¾	75½
5 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
15 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83	82½	82½
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	68⅛	68	68⅛
18 Int T&T 5s '55	75	73½	73¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7½	7½	7½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	54½	54	54
1 K C South 5s '50	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 K C South 3s '50	86¼	86¼	86¼
16 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¼	108½
1 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	109	109	109
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	101	101	101
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	60	59⅞	60
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
1 Leh

Roosevelt on Regional Planning

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today on regional planning:

Nature has given recurrent and poignant warnings through dust storms, floods and droughts that we must act while there is yet time if we would preserve for ourselves and our posterity the natural sources of a virile national life.

Experience has taught us that the prudent husbandry of our national estate requires far-sighted management. Floods, droughts and dust storms are in a very real sense manifestations of nature's refusal to tolerate continued abuse of her bounties. Prudent management demands not merely works which will guard against these calamities, but carefully formulated plans to prevent their occurrence. Such plans require co-ordination of many related activities.

Flood Control Needs

For instance, our recent experiences of floods have made clear that the problem must be approached as one involving more than great works on main streams at the places where major disasters threaten to occur. There must also be measures of prevention and control among tributaries and throughout the entire headwaters areas. A comprehensive plan of flood control must embrace not only downstream levees and floodways, and retarding dams and reservoirs on major tributaries, but also smaller dams and reservoirs on the lesser tributaries, and measures of applied conservation throughout an entire drainage area, such as restoration of forests and grasses on inferior lands, and encouragement of farm practices which diminish runoff and prevent erosion on arable lands.

Taking care of our natural estate together with the stopping of existing waste and building it back to a higher productivity is a national problem. At last we have undertaken a national policy.

But it is not wise to direct everything from Washington. National planning should start at the bottom or in other words, the problems of townships, counties and states, should be co-ordinated through large geographical regions and come to the capital of the nation for final co-ordination. Thus the Congress would receive a complete picture in which no local detail had been overlooked.

It is also well to remember that improvements of our national heritage frequently confer special benefits upon regions immediately affected, and a large measure of co-operation from state and local agencies in the undertaking and financing of important projects may fairly be asked for.

Flexibility Stressed

Any division of the United States into regions for the husbandry of its resources must possess some degree of flexibility. The area most suitable as a region for the carrying out of an integrated program designed to prevent floods is the basin including the watersheds of a pivotal river. But other problems dependent upon other combinations of natural economic and social factors may require a somewhat different area to permit the most effective functional program.

For instance, the problem of the Great Plains area is a problem of deficient rainfall, relatively high winds, loose, friable soils, and unsuitable agricultural practices. The natural area for solution of the Great Plains drought problem is different from that for the solution of dynamic water problems presented by the rivers which traverse that area. The rational area for administration of a Great Plains rehabilitation program crosses the drainage areas of a number of parallel major tributaries of the Mississippi River. It should therefore be kept in mind that in establishing a region for one type of comprehensive program, parts or all of the same area may be included in a different region for another type of comprehensive program with the result of a federal system, as it were, of programs and administrative areas for solution of basically different yet interrelated problems.

Neither the exact scope nor the most appropriate administrative mechanism for regional husbandry can at the start be projected upon any single blueprint. But it is important that we set up without delay some regional machinery to acquaint us with our problem.

Seven Regional Authorities

I think, however, that for the time being we might give consideration to the creation of seven regional authorities or agencies: one on the Atlantic seaboard; a second for the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley; a third for the drainage basin of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; a fourth embracing the drainage basins of the Missouri River and the Red River of the North; a fifth embracing the drainage basins of the Arkansas, Red and Rio Grande Rivers; a sixth for the basins of the Colorado River and rivers flowing into the Pacific south of the California-Oregon line, and a seventh for the Columbia River basin. And in addition I should leave undisturbed the Mississippi River Commission, which is well equipped to handle the problems immediately attending the channel of that great river.

Apart from the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Columbia Valley Authority and the Mississippi River Commission, the work of these regional bodies, at least in their early years, would consist chiefly in developing integrated plans to conserve and safeguard the prudent use of waters, water power, soils, forests and other resources of the areas entrusted to their charge.

Such regional bodies would also provide a useful mechanism through which consultation among the various governmental agencies working in the field could be effected for the development of integrated programs of related activities. Projected programs would be reported by the regional bodies annually to the Congress through the President, after he has had the projects checked and revised in light of national budgetary considerations and of national planning policies. When the National Planning Board is established, I should expect to use that agency to co-ordinate the development of regional planning to insure conformity to national policy, but not to give to the proposed National Planning Board any executive authority over the construction of public works or over management of completed works.

Need for Co-ordination

Projects authorized to be undertaken by the Congress could then be carried out in whole or in part by those departments of the Government best equipped for the purpose, or if desirable in any particular case by one of the regional bodies. There should be a close co-ordination of the work done by the various agencies of government to prevent friction, overlapping and unnecessary administrative expense and to ensure the integrated development of related activities. There should be the closest co-operation also with the developing state and local agencies in this field, particularly the state, regional and local planning boards and the commissions on interstate co-operation which work through interstate compacts ratified by the Congress and through interstate administrative arrangements and provision should be made for the effective administration of hydroelectric projects which have been or may be undertaken as a part of a multiple purpose watershed development. The water-power resources of the nation must be protected from private monopoly and used for the benefit of the people.

Measure for Economy

This proposal is in the interest of economy and the prevention of overlapping or one-sided developments. It leaves the Congress wholly free to determine what shall be undertaken and provides the Congress with a complete picture not only of the needs of each one of the regions, but of the relationship of each of the regions to the whole nation.

If, for example, the Congress could have had before it at this session a complete picture of immediate and long-term needs, I think its task in providing for flood prevention and drought emergencies would have been an easier one.

For nearly a year I have studied this great subject intensively and have discussed it with many of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. My recommendations in this message fall into the same category as my former recommendation relating to the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government. I hope, therefore, that both of these important matters may have your attention at this session.

W.C.T.U.

(Continued from Page 1)

W. C. T. U. not to antagonize persons they were trying to convince. She advocated a new approach to alcohol education, stressing facts and allowing the audience to draw its own conclusions.

"Don't preach a sermon when you refuse alcohol," she told the women.

Twenty-nine states and three foreign nations were represented at the young people's rally held last night in the First Congregational Church under direction of Miss Rosamond Duff, World Youth secretary, and Miss Helen L. Byrnes, national secretary of Youth's Temperance Council. Songs and slogans used by Youth Temperance groups in various parts of the nation and world were featured.

Prevention Is Aim

Mrs. Boole, who served nine years as national president of the W. C. T. U. and is now world president, was not willing to accept moderation as a substitute for total abstinence. "The fallacies of moderation as a cure for excess must be exposed," she declared.

She explained that the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U. is worn by abstaining women around the world, not because they themselves were ever victims of alcohol, but because they want to keep others from suffering. "Because it is easier to prevent an appetite than cure it, our work is with mothers who set an example in the home, with youth to enable them to establish right standards for health and efficiency, and with children that they may know what alcohol is and does," Mrs. Boole said.

"In promoting total abstinence, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is promoting social service."

As an outstanding cause of malnutrition, alcohol is a menace to the future of the human race, Mrs. Boole declared. "Scientists, both European and American," she said, "are confirming the serious fact that beverage alcohol is playing a greater and greater part in race degeneration and undermining of child health and welfare."

Mrs. Boole asked that the nutrition department of the League of Nations include in their investigations the study of the effects of alcohol on nutrition. She also proposed a world study of alcohol's relation to the maternity death rate.

Those who use alcohol, who promote its sale and who are financially interested, all contribute to its evil effects, Mrs. Boole declared.

The W. C. T. U. head told of messages recently received from Lapland, Kenya Colony and Pitcairn Island, where women wanted to join hands in working to protect the home against alcohol.

Trip Around World

Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., took the 3000 delegates and visitors on a quick trip around the world, reviewing progress made by temperance groups.

In Fleet Street, London, newspaper men are crowding into milk bars established by temperance workers, she reported.

In Bulgaria, a W. C. T. U. organizer is campaigning to have the grape crop turned into good food instead of intoxicating beverages.

Fifty thousand temperance leaflets were dropped on Buenos Aires, Arg., from an airplane.

In South Africa, children are being taught to eat grapes and raisins so the fruit will not be turned into wine.

German temperance workers took care of 400 girl Olympic athletes to be sure their fitness would not be hurt by indulgence in intoxicants.

Craving Halted

In the Irish Free State, hot beverages are served to marketmen early in the morning to take away their craving for liquor.

In England, the British Women's Total Abstinence Union was instrumental in securing a ban on the sale of liquor authorized by the Government in special restaurants at Coronation time.

Japan has 20 dry villages.

In Denmark, an exhibit toured the country showing how many clothes and how much furniture a bottle of beer a day would buy.

A total world membership of approximately 1,000,000 was reported by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer.

Degrees Presented To Class of 319 At Naval Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3 (AP)—Members of the graduating class at the naval academy attended their last dress parade yesterday, surrendering their authority to the class of 1938.

Thirty-one midshipmen were honored during the parade when they received prizes and awards won in studies and athletics during the academic year. These were presented by Capt. Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. N., assistant chief, Bureau of Navigation, and representatives of the patriotic, civic groups and academy classes sponsoring the awards.

The traditional surrender of first class authority signified that all "first class" rates and privileges were given to the new senior class. Today at 11 a. m. 319 members of the graduating class received their diplomas and the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Jack Arthur Obermeyer, New York City, honor man of the graduating class, received four pairs of binoculars and three watches for leading his class and standing highest in mathematics, electrical engineering, history, economics and military law.

The coveted Navy Athletic Association sword for personal excellence in athletics went to Midshipman William T. Ingram 2d, Culver, Ind. He is a member of the junior class, and the third member of his family to win the sword. The other two were his father, Capt. Jonas Ingram, U. S. N., and his uncle, William A. (Navy Bill) Ingram, former Academy football coach.

Gov. Harry W. Nice, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, were among the officials on the rostrum at the graduation exercises.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, made the address and presented the diplomas. Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, superintendent of the academy, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science.

RCA-Victor Grants Rise

CAMDEN, N. J., June 3 (AP)—Wage increases ranging from 3 to 5 cents an hour for 8500 employees of the RCA-Victor Company, Inc., were announced yesterday by Robert Shannon, vice-president, to be effective June 7.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS

We have places for several women between the ages of 28 and 45 in an educational character building service to mothers. Requirements: a good education, understanding of children and their needs, willingness to work hard and consistently, faith in your own ability; and especially ease in meeting and talking with others. Experience not necessary. We give training with salary and special help by experienced workers when beginning. Earning possibilities to start with $150 to $200 a month with a special guaranteed bonus of $100 for the first six months to those who qualify. For the woman who has desired to become self-supporting, who has had cultural training, this work offers opportunity to develop business ability and also to engage in a most constructive effort. Write giving age and full particulars, including whether you are able to travel or not. Reply to the office nearest your own location.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1108-12 Lincoln Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
530 Statler Office Bldg., Boston, Mass.
442-444 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND GLASS
Bric-a-Brac, Old-Fashioned Gifts
THE STEWARTS OF NEEDHAM
190 Nehoiden St., Needham, Mass. Nee. 0124-R

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Cool, airy 4-room suite at much reduced subrental; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal after September optional. LAF. 4306 days.

BOSTON—1-2-3-4 room modern apartments; near The Mother Church. Apply 78 Westland Ave. KEN. 8335.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 50 N. Munn Ave.—2 large rooms and kitchenette, 2nd floor; cross ventilation; beautiful exposure; near church and station; immediate possession; $45. E. D. MORELL.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—4 rooms, furn., for 2 or 3 months; reasonable rental; refs. required; 3 minutes from The Mother Church. Apply 78 Westland Ave. KEN. 8335.

FURNISHED living room bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

LARGE unique studio apartment, with grand piano; suitable for 3 or 4 students for summer period; near The Mother Church. Phone KENmore 1897.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE MD.—Sturdifold awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED shore cottages, water and light; good swimming; restful; moderate rates. PAUL H. DELANO, 91 Main St., No. Plymouth, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ALWAYS a large selection of close-out room sizes Broadloom carpeting and linoleums; worthwhile savings. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York City.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yelerian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

ORIENTAL RUGS
We buy, sell, clean and repair
CASPARIAN'S ORIENTAL RUG SHOP
N. R. 5965. 706 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

FORGE RIVER FARM HOUSE, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.—Every modern comfort and refinement; home-raised food; ideal rest home. Phone Center Moriches 34.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
298 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO twin size, hand-crocheted bedspreads. HUNT, 15 Walker St., West Somerville, Mass. Telephone SOM. 2672.

FURNITURE

18TH CENTURY mahogany dining room, English sofas, tambour desk, pair French down-filled sofas, commodes, antique grandfather clock, French clocks, Chinese art objects, paintings, bric-a-brac. English tea set. GARMISE, 1207 8th Ave. (53rd), N. Y. City. CIrcle 7-0361.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE Restyling and Custom Made Garments at summer rates
345 Seventh Avenue, New York City
PE. 6-2279

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City., 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, two days a week; Christian Scientist. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MANAGER—MAN CAPABLE OF ASSUMING MANAGEMENT OF LARGE SEASON HOTEL. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY WITH GOOD CONNECTIONS. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY IF APPLICANT HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY. STATE AGE AND REFERENCES.
ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 212,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AT ONCE—Governess in year round private school for special children; state qualifications and references; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W., Shelton, Conn.

CAMP councillors to teach handcraft, nature, and to conduct group singing. Address MISS EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass.

GENERAL maid for 3 adults; Christian Scientist preferred. Center Newton 2962 (Mass.).

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman to keep house for widower in small but pleasant apartment (four flights of stairs); comfortable home with small salary; please write fully. ALFRED SMITH, 35-35 82nd Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—To get very simple meals for 3 people; light work, no laundry. J-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-Typist wanted, June 28th to July 10th; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box Z-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED at once, assistant waitress in year round private school for special children; references required; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DEDHAM, MASS.—Charming house for rent, all or part of summer; price reasonable; excellent location. Tel. Dedham 0305.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds, Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

COMPLETE selection of fine desks, files, leather furniture; greatly reduced prices! LINN, 50 W 46th St., New York.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK—Practitioner's office, morning hours; light, attractively furnished; Grand Central zone. Tel. Murray Hill 2-6115.

OFFICE SPACE

RADIO CITY, Vicinity 10 W. 47th (400), New York—Newly furnished; private offices, desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $2.50); stenographer.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

BUSHNELL HILL FARM—A quiet homelike atmosphere for summer guests; conveniences; moderate rates. Mrs. Russell Williams, P. O. Box 202, Chatham, N. Y.

HOME in Catskill Mountains; comfortable, modern rooms; city conveniences; home cooking; quiet surroundings. BESSIE L. STETZENMEYER, Box 465, Woodstock, N. Y.

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va., offers a larger home life and invites resident guests; $12-$20 weekly; sports available.

Mountain Spring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT
High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Beautiful new 2-family brick; garage; ideal location; inspection invited.
CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Avenue SH. 5-6700

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE—Long Beach, Long Island (14 West Penn. St.)—14 rooms, one block from beach. Copiague, L. I.—4 room summer bungalow; privilege nearby private beach. Lindenhurst, L. I.—6 room all year home; newly built; one block from available sport facilities; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, handball. Donald Noyes, Builder, 530 West End Avenue, New York City. Endicott 2-2028.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs
20 E. Parkway Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD.—Very pleasant rooms, 3 windows, running water; meals if desired. MISS VERLEGER, 2625 N. Calvert St. University 2740.

BOSTON 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS. — Attractive room and private bath, garage; colonial residence; exclusive country surroundings; 20 minutes to Boston; suitable for person with car; references required. BELmont 2837.

BOSTON—Refined, economical residence, accessible to Christian Science church, with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities. We are now making reservations for those attending the annual meeting of The Mother Church. Call Resident Manager at the Fenway Club for Women. KENmore 1902. 1126 Boylston Street.

BOSTON, 80 Gainsboro St.—Delightful room; adjoining bath; newly decorated apt.; protected parking; kitchen privilege if desired. Com. 8203.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Cool, comfortable single and double rooms; convenient location; privileges; transient and permanent. 69 Cypress St. LONgwood 2714.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 44 Fuller St., nr. Coolidge Corner—2 quiet double rooms in single house; near car line. Tel. LON. 3444.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front, suitable two; also singles, $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE (Apt. 5-E), 145 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Gentlemen; two choice rooms, one with screened porch; double beds; adults in household. BO. 8-9836.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — Rooms, modern house on harbor, $10 up per week; commuting distance to Boston. Kinsley, 3 Ft. Sewall Terrace, tel. 1939-R.

N. Y. C., 57 West 45th (5F)—Homelike, quiet room for woman, near church, shopping center, excellent transportation facilities; $7 weekly. Call after 4.

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave., opp. Columbia—Exceptionally clean, light rooms, home privileges; call evenings or Sat., Sun. MO. 2-8619. FOSTER.

N. Y. C.—Small and medium, light, airy, furnished rooms, two baths, near church. DE WOLFE, 255 West 95th Street.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—On ocean front, desirable rooms, private home; near good restaurants; easy commuting Boston. MRS. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER—20 years' business experience, specializing accounting in all its branches; desires position where executive ability is essential; prefer New York or vicinity. Write X-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR — Experienced, careful, wants position; can furnish car if desired; 15 years in last place. Tel. LON. 2737 (Brookline, Mass.).

EXECUTIVE salesman now employed, covering four states; experienced in wholesale grocery and retail store management and purchasing; conversant with wholesale and retail grocery and drug store trade in New York and adjoining states; desirous of a permanent location. Salesman, 3799 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced trial balance, general office details, alert, dependable; salary moderate. Write Box D-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, educated, good appearance, well-traveled, desires position with individual seeking intelligent, cultured and harmonious companionship. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

Flagstones
Lovely colonial home, cool, restful rooms overlooking small lake; nice meals; 3 minutes' walk to the sea. Cape Playhouse and Cinema; church car maintained; jaunts around the Cape planned. Route 6, Dennis, Mass.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.—Large double room with meals; overlooking ocean; available July and August; $18 per week per person. MRS. JOSEPH ETCHELLS, Kennebunkport, Me.

MERRYMEETING CAMP, CAMDEN, MAINE (Adv. only in the Monitor)
"In the mountains, on a lake, near the sea." Excellent Cuisine, Rest, Study, Sports, Modern Improvements. Weekly rates $15 to $20. Send for Circular. D. S. Doolittle, Montclair, N. J.

PAYING guests at camp on Buzzards Bay, Mass.; one minute to private beach; $15 per week. Address Box K-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

NEWCASTLE, N. H. — Furnished house, 6 rooms, bath and garage on waterfront; rent for the summer months. Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ON LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—Modern eight-room house; garage; boat house with billiard room; season $1000. Write Box M-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SELL OR RENT, 10-room cottage, garage; Ridgewood, Clinton, Conn.; attractive location on waterfront; sale price $9000; season rental, $650. Mrs. George H. Sherwood, 1 West 85th St., New York, N. Y.

SUMMER cottage for July; attractive new cottage, 4 chambers, showers; newly furnished; 200 ft. from long sandy beach, Drake's Island, Me., part of mainland near Kennebunkport, 80 miles from Boston; ideal place for particular people. L. WALLIS, 17 Everell Rd., Winchester, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE.
1103 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11. N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800

THUMB INDEXING

Holmes Thumb Index for
Bibles and Works on Christian Science
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
13 Norway Street, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Small attractively furnished home near Highland Park. 52 Highland Ave. Tel. Monroe 4380.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats, such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th Street, New York. Opposite Macy's. Near Broadway. CHickering 4-4400.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

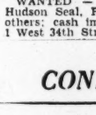
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

MEIGS
Rogers Peet
Clothes for Men
Exclusive in Bridgeport

Summer Heat is uncomfortable to your Feet
your summer shoes will be really comfortable if you have them fitted at Howland's. Many new white styles in M. W. Locke, Arch Preserver and Howland shoes.
HOWLAND'S

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915



Telephone Your
GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BURNETT'S
pure VANILLA
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE.

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday
Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
271 Greenwich Avenue

SUNNY VALLEY FARM
24 BRIDGE STREET TEL. 2080
Only Greenwich Distributor of
Golden GUERNSEY *America's Table* MILK
In CREAM TOP Bottles

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

PICNIC TOOLS
Camp Grates and Grids, 40c to $3.50
Long Handle Broiler..... 50c
Long Handle Hot Dog Broilers.. 15c
Long Handle Hamburger Broilers.. 15c
Picnic Jugs.....$1.50 and up
Greenwich Hardware Co.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOME APPLIANCES
HEADQUARTERS
Cotton Dresses.....$2.95 up
Play Clothes.....$1.00 up
Bathing Suits.....$2.95 up
CHANCY D'ELIA
242 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 654

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

JELLY DOUGHNUTS
(*Filled with Good Grape Jelly*)
35c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

Coombs
LEADING FLORIST
741 Main Street Tel. 2-3201

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS . . 35c

WETHERBEE & CONROY
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 2857

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

DeWitt A. Riley
Realtors
INSURANCE MORTGAGE LOANS
Single and multiple houses for sale. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Urban and suburban.
55 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso GASOLINE
Goodrich Tires — Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
225 George Street 8-5722

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
ORANGE STREET, COR. ELM

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2c Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple St.
Called For and Delivered
Hat Renovating

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk
PHONE WORKS 966

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN.

TERMITE CONTROL
Terminix Insulation Co.
42 Commerce Street Norwalk
PHONE 562

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PHONE 3-3245

THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET
Exclusive with us in Stamford
Nelly Don Dresses and American Golfer Dresses
M. MOLTASCH & SON
274 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Complete Stock of Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits now ready for your inspection.
$16.75 and $25.00

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

The Only Complete Line of Ever Fast Fabrics in Stamford
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

SUMMER CURTAINS
A fine assortment of new things in the Summer Curtain line that give your windows a cool, airy, Summery look and all at very moderate prices.
PRETTY NEW NETS
NOVELTY GAUZES
FANCY MARQUISETTES
$1 to $1.98 a pair
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
Waterbury Connecticut

A visit to our GIFT SHOP *will bring many beautiful* WEDDING GIFTS *to your attention.*
Davis & Nye's Book Store
60 Bank Street

WARM WEATHER COMING!
See our colle tion of Women's Muslin Underwear, Nightgowns, Slips, Pajamas—all in soft, cool materials.
Prices run from 98c to 1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

GRADUATION DAYS
Just Come in to Our New Store
33 CENTRE STREET
Let us show you many gift suggestions for the graduate.
Jane Kelly Inc.
33 Centre St., formerly 106 Grand St.

GRADUATION SUITS
2 GOLFS, $8.95 up Sizes 8-16
2 LONGS, $15 up Sizes 12-22
Everything for Boys, From 2-22
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
66 SOUTH MAIN STREET

We Specialize in
NATIVE BROILERS
at Your Service Always
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

We Specialize in "Zotos" and "Frederics" Permanents
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Visit MYERS'
"SPECIAL ORDER"
BRIDES' BUREAU

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

Cotrell and Leonard
Crisp, Cool, Cotton
DRESSES
$3.00

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire
for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y. — Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies — Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
Pleasant to Wear on Spring Days!
Beautiful I. Miller Shoes
Dr. Locke's Peacock — Vitality Florsheim

All you need to know about Paint.
LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
162 Washington St.
Also Johnson City and Endicott

A Wedding Present or Graduation Gift
Selected from this store will always be well received and will mark the giver as a person of careful discrimination.
McLEAN'S Binghamton

Darrow-Davis, Inc.
Jewelers
A large selection of presents for Weddings or Graduation is here to delight the Bride or Graduate.
86 COURT STREET DIAL 2-0747

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

James H. Carver Co., Inc.
Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

Sisson's—the Bride's Store
Traditionally the source of the well-ordered trousseau, and the center for well-chosen gifts to carry the felicitations of well-wishers.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
EST. 1842

HANNAH CROWE
Garden Prints
Exclusive with Our Shop
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Use the Schick Shaver

for the comfort and economy of a quick close shave without water, soap, cream, lather or blade.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
Druggists
Parkway Road, cor. Palmer Ave.
Tel. 1271—3624

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 55c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO'S
Greatest Scoop
BRIGGS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
$139
6 Cu. Ft.
$5.00 Down delivers to your home
Made by Nationally Known Absolutely Reliable Firm
FULLY GUARANTEED
Main and Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Bottled on the Wilber Farm
WILBER DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St. Gr. 6052

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Shopping Center for Summer Visitors in Lower Adirondacks

Martin & Naylor Company

Venetian Blinds
for All Homes
ARGERSINGER'S

White Shoes for Women
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick
in many styles in white are here for your selection.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 5040

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Beautiful
Efficient
Economical
TAPPAN GAS RANGES
Clark Hardware Co.
13 EAST THIRD STREET

"Charles of the Ritz"
Beauty Pick-Ups for Your Summer Complexion only at
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
104-108-110 E. SECOND STREET

KENMORE

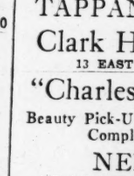
Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop
Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9719

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1636 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN



Baldwin General Supply Company
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paints
Merrick Rd.; cor. Grand Ave. Freeport 1492

HUYLER and SENGES
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Boilers Cleaned and Repaired, Oil Burners and Electric Pumps Installed.
45 Central Avenue
Tel. Fr'p't 4414, N. Y. Stillwell 4-5105

BAY SHORE

For Real Estate and All Kinds of Insurance
Emerson H. McWhorter
INCORPORATED
91 E. Main Street Bay Shore

Patthey FLORAL CORP
FLOWERS PLANTS
62 5th Ave. Phone Bay Shore 202

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
63 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Ehrle
Phones: Bay Shore 1609. 2292

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
See the new 1937 Models of Norge Refrigeration and Washing Machines on Display
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 20

Suggestions for FATHER'S DAY
Arrow Shirts
Plain or Fancy, 2.00
A Large Variety of Silk Neckwear at 55c and 95c
Interwoven Hose 35c, 3 for $1.00
Anklets, regular and Nu-Top
Freedman's Dept. Store

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods Grace Rush Food Specialties Crosse & Blackwell Condiments Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits Old Monk Olive Oil Mayonnaise and French Dressing

P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Gifts for the Bride and the Graduate
DALSIMER—Florist
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cool Frocks for Warm Days
3.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP, Inc.
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Eaton & Crane's
Writing Papers
25c to $1.50
at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Opp. Murray Hill Sta. Fl. 9-1701—9-7203

THE FABRIC SHOP
is celebrating
National Cotton Week
May 31—June 5
Ralph Atkins & Company
36-23 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

Barclay
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9585

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Devoe Paint Garden Supplies
Flower and Lawn Seed
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin St.
Bou. 8-7735

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2
BO 8-9910—9911 Home Phone BO 8-3160

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

At LITWAK'S
Useful Gifts
for the June Bride
80 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main Street Freeport
Over the Fair Shoppe

Get Into the Swim With
CAROL GREEN'S
Exclusive Beach and Country Wear. You may buy with confidence in this modern shop.
60 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Vacation Time
Do Your Clothes Need Attention?
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
70 S. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

DE JEAN'S
Restaurant Français
Lunch 50c Dinner 85c
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
160 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Kenwood Bldg. Phone Great Neck 1689

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Gt. Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
LUNCH 35c-45c. DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave., Hempstead 1601

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

LEE-DAVID, INC.
9 MAIN STREET
Silk—Linen—Sheer
DRESSES and SUITS
Special Group of Washables, $3.95
Smart Summer Millinery
FELTS—CREPES—STRAWS
Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES {Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
{Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
FARMER GRAY
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
HEMPSTEAD 2159
Fulton Ave. and Front St.
Hempstead 521 Established 1904

CERTIFIED
COLD STORAGE
2% of valuation; minimum charge $3.00.
100% Protection.
M. BREWER & CO. INC.
FURRIERS
117 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
Outfitters to Children
(1 day to 14 years)
266 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 7690
41 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 6742

CAMP OUTFITS
Name tapes, 100 for .75
Shorts .....from .79
Blankets .....from 1.95
Duffel Bags, Laundry Bags, Trunks
SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 MAIN ST., next to State Theatre

HUNTINGTON

Fashion Park Clothes — Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
YORK & JOHNSON
339 NEW YORK AVENUE
TEL. HUNT. 2093
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0082-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

HERMAN KLEIN
FLORIST
3766 82nd Street 38-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 9-1800 Havemeyer 4-7722

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON . . . . . 35c to 55c
DINNER . . . . . 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
New Summer Furnishings and Sportswear
STRAW HATS
PANAMA HATS
SARNOFF AGENCY

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at owest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

QUALITY MARKET
Fruits - Vegetables - Groceries
Our Specialty
Eggs Only One Day Old
80-28 37th Ave. Tel. HAV. 9-5290

Stanley's
FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Jackson Heights Rendezvous for
LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show
Leuchten & Thonebe
3766 82ND STREET
See our complete selection of Candles and Novelties Hav. 9-9414

THE LILLIAN SHOP
3745 82nd Street
Summer Frocks
Linens—Washables
Tailormade Suits
HAV. 9-3240

JAMAICA

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
★ Complete Line of Garden Tools
★ Lawn and Flower Seeds—Fertilizer
★ Garden and Porch Furniture
★ Summer Rugs
★ Hardware—Nuenamel Paints
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE—Phone Lyn 75

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
An attractive Wrap-around Dress in variety of prints and navy, with or without jacket—to be worn until that "blessed event."
67 Atlantic Ave., cor Sunrise Highway

ADELSON'S
BOYS' and VARSITY SHOP
Visit "Bar-Lyn" Ranch
Our new Camp Outfitting Department. Complete Camping Apparel and Accessories for Boys.
27 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 6327

The Hair Is One's Crowning Glory
Let
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
Style Your
Hair in the New Spring Fashions
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in
The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious—Smooth—Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas PAINTS
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-4750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors Builders
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Sole Agents for
Jantzen Swim Suits
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.
Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop
222-11 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 1898
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Cleve. 3-4785. Night, Call Cleve. 3-6034

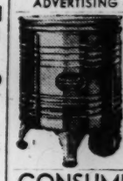
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



New All Nickeled SAVAGE WASHER & DRYER
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Cen. 6429

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
R. V. C. 1919

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7349

WHITE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE., ROCKVILLE CTR.

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282

FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST
Remember Berey Features
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
Before going away on that vacation, store your furs. Remember, reduced rates on alterations during the summer months.
Call Oakwood 2554. 49½ Prospect Ave.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage

27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for
CORONA PORTABLES

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET

We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. IDA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2768-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692
Phone for Foca

NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
FOR
Permanent Waving of Distinction
SEE
CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SERVICE Prompt and Courteous
Central Shade Company
10 Westchester Place nr. Centre Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
H. W. SUNDERMEYER and SON

WINDOW SHADES	Telephones
VENETIAN BLINDS	N. R. 4711
BRASS RODS	N. R. 4772

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Rochelle Beauty Salon
MACHINELESS PERMANENT $6.50
Expert Operators
Tel. Hamilton 5183
527 Main St.,
(Kresge Bldg.)
New Rochelle, N. Y.

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle New York

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
876 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
'Everything for Gift Giving"
Main St. at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 996

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines Radios etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
4th Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5030

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

TO OUR MONITOR PATRONS

May we take this opportunity to thank you for your loyal patronage during the past year, in answer to our advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor? We hope that we may continue to have the pleasure of serving you during the coming year.
Faithfully yours,
RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

INSURANCE
For Persons, Places or Things
ANNUITIES—For College Fees
For Immediate Income
Deferred to Any Date
LIFE—20-Year Endowment, etc.
Automobile, Fire, Burglary, etc.
HERBERT J. GRANT
51 John Street New York Beekman 3-9100
150 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
Tel. New Rochelle 6896
SUITE 201-202
Pershing Square Building
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
Instruments—Sheet Music
For All Purposes at CUT PRICES
We Specialize in PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING all Instruments
Tel N. R. 4317
76 Centre Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.
255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
(Opposite the Armory)
Good Service, Intelligently Rendered

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders promptly delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
New Coats Made to Order
Remodeling and Repairing
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Avenue
Nr. Vanderveer Place BU. 2-0395

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

Rosedale Florist
Flowers for every occasion
521 Ocean Avenue
Cor. Church Avenue

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

BUNNY SHERMAN
MILLINERY
7712 Fifth Avenue
Popular priced Hats from $2.95 to $5 French Room Millinery, $6.95 and up Budget Department. Models at $1.95
Hats made to order and remodeling.

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices.
Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories

Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

PORT RICHMOND
I. A. SILVIE & SON
Funeral Service
69 Richmond Avenue
Port Richmond, N. Y.
GIbraltar 2-0304

PEEKSKILL
Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Girdarco
OIL HEATING—AIR CONDITIONING
V. F. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 489 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 52F2 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

R&R
Staples and Delicacies for the table. A variety of Monitor-Advertised Foods including Richardson & Robbins Chicken.
W. T. VALENTINE
1100 Park Street Tel. 436

JEWELER
Arthur Weeks
942 SOUTH STREET PHONE 505
Agency for GRUEN WATCHES
Fine Quality of Jewelry

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
Phone PEEKSKILL 2100 OSSINING 1260 MAHOPAC 2141

PELHAM
Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MOBERG, JR. Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

A. ARCHIGIAN
Interior Decorating - Upholstering
31 Fifth Avenue Pelham 0380
Upholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Shades, Awnings, Chairs Caned, Furniture Repaired and Polished.

Permanent Wave Specialist Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0539
299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service

SINCLAIR OILS
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

PORT CHESTER
JANTZEN
New Model Swim Suits for Men and Women
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. Main St. Tel. 718

IMMERBLUM'S CENTRAL MARKET
"A Complete Food Market"
Choice Meats and Poultry—Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables—Delicatessen
Tel. 400 Free Delivery Tel. 401
3 N. Main Street Liberty Square

POUGHKEEPSIE
EVERY BITE A TREAT
When you buy cakes and pastries at
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street, Near Market

SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
Now is the time to have your Curtains, Draperies, Blankets
CLEANED
Phone 614 542 Main Street

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Sunday Service
By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Dinners—Suppers 12-8

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries Fountain Service
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

For Fine Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry—Gifts
Visit the
S. WEISS CO., *Jewelers*
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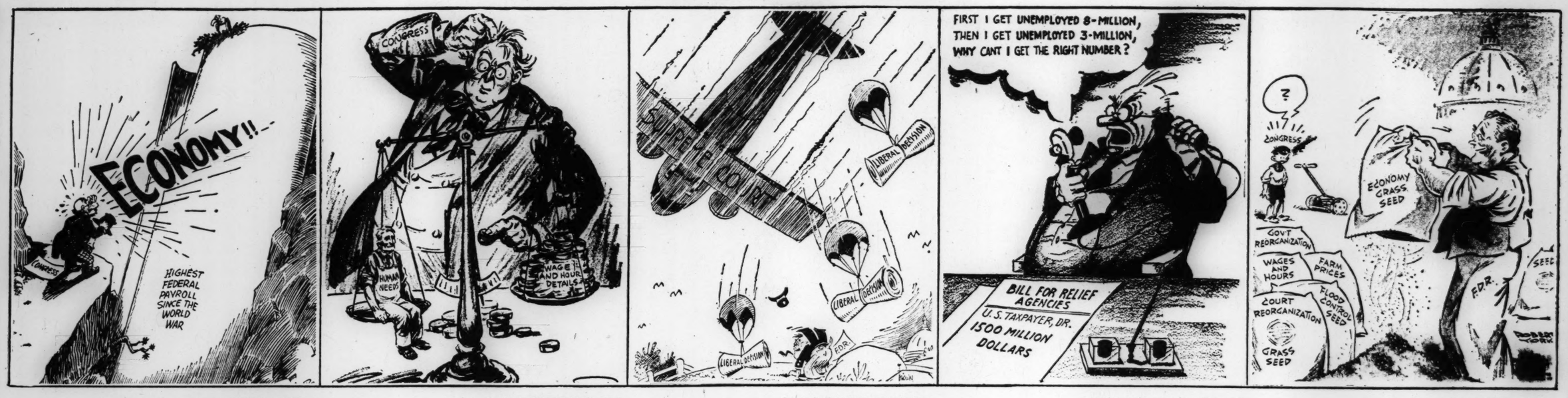
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Cartoons of the Week



—Russell in Los Angeles Times — This Mountain Doesn't Echo!

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer — A Job That Calls for Care and Patience

—Brown in New York Herald Tribune — The "Horse and Buggy" Boys Pull a Fast One

—Malone in San Francisco Examiner — Wrong Number, Please?

—York in Louisville Times — Why Boys Leave Home

Worth Knowing

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Come With Me To Mexico

28

Cargadores

From Tamazunchale southward you will pass hundreds of cargadores (car-ga-do'-race), wiry little Indians who carry enormous loads on their backs by means of a strap pulling down savagely across their foreheads. The back-breaking weight forces the human beast of burden to lean forward; and all you will see of his bulging, straining eyes will be the whites. In leaning forward he reaches an angle which he can barely retain without falling prone; so to avoid a collapse he keeps up, not a trot, but a steady shambling shuffle.

One little cargador was crouching down and relieving himself momentarily of a great crate of earthern waterpots as I rounded a curve; so I stopped the car and had a chat with him.

"Where are you going?" I asked in my best Spanish.

"To Tamazunchale," he answered. And Tamazunchale was 50 weary miles away!

"Where did you come from?"

"From the other side of Tasquillo (Tahs-kee'-yo)." And Tasquillo was a cruel 75 miles back over the mountains!

After trying my hand at lifting the heavy crate—I could barely budge it—I asked him how long it took him to make the 125-mile trip.

"Five days each way," he replied.

Then as I plied him with questions he told me that he had made the pots, and had glazed them—completing the three dozen he carried in about three days. At the market in Tamazunchale he hoped to get a peso (28 cents) in trade for each pot—then he would lug back corn, beans, chile peppers, and bananas. And to pick up a little cash, he would sell such bananas as he could at 2 for 5 centavos (barely over 1 cent).

Three days to make up his load, five days of tiresome shuffling to Tamazunchale, two days of dickering, and five puffing days back—by keeping everlastingly on the go he might make two round trips a month and earn $20 in trade! What a life!

Of course, you will see burros staggering under loads that almost hide them; but remember that the burro has the advantage of four legs. The cargador has only two.

As this frail unit of the Mexican transportation system and I parted, I slipped a toston (50-centavo piece) into his hand. And I wish I might describe how he reacted. Obviously, there was too much startled wonderment at the heavens opening in such a munificent way. He stood looking at me with mouth open; and his thorny hand was still open, but cupping and twitching a bit just to make sure that it really held a coin. His eyes tried to tell me that he was adoringly thankful—but the words couldn't come.

I got so flustered at seeing what my miserly 14 cents had bought me that all I could say was that now he could take a couple of dozen bananas back to the youngsters.

I hope that it lightened his burden as much as it did mine!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Overlooking One

Every man has a bag hanging before him in which he puts his neighbor's faults, and another behind him in which he stows his own.—Shakespeare.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Cleveland, Ohio, reader shares the following cryptographic quotation with other readers of this column:

"ABCDE EFGE HGI JBKE LFBKM JBL HMKAMDHNDO KCD PNMLK QXBS EFT FGDH DB LBXEFI GAENBD HBDM."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of a territory of the U. S. which is located in the mid-Pacific Ocean —— add the total of the digits in the year in which the islands comprising this territory were first made known to the world by Captain James Cook ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the capital and chief city ——; multiply by the total of the digits in the year in which the islands were formally organized into a territory by the U. S. ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the famous beach resort that is located in the harbor of the principal city ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

During the coming motoring season, one should frequently come across one or another of the three different 6-letter words that can be formed from the six letters below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

D E O R T U

A Curious Numerical Fact

A Cleveland, Ohio, reader has discovered that if you will multiply any given number by itself, then add said number to the multiple, then divide, that sum by said number, then subtract said number from the quotient, you will always have a remainder of 1. Try it!

Operas and Their Composers

Can you identify each of the operas named below with the name of its composer? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Rigoletto	Marschner	
2	William Tell	Rubinstein	
3	Faust	Verdi	✓
4	The Trojans	Goldmark	
5	The Jewess	Tchaikovsky	
6	Hans Heiling	Rossini	
7	The Huguenots	Berlioz	
8	Nero	Gounod	
9	Iolanthe	Halévy	
10	Queen of Sheba	Meyerbeer	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Inspection

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'I Went Into the Garden'

This is a good game to play to encourage co-ordination of ideas. Prepare any number of slips with letters of the alphabet plainly printed on them.

Holding up an "R," for example, the leader says, "I went into the garden and found—" and then someone calls out, "A rose." He gets the slip if he is first. Another letter comes up, perhaps "M," and someone calls out, "Marigold"—and he gets that slip. When a "Y" comes up someone is ready with "Yucca," etc.

Then the one who has the most slips can be the leader, and he may change the game to "I went into a furniture store and came out with—" If he holds up an "M," some quick-thinking person may call ahead of the rest, "Mirror." The letter "O" brings "Ottoman," and "L" brings "Lamp," etc. Leaders can "go" almost anywhere in this game, but the players have to think quickly to recall what is kept in certain places.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

IT IS of no use to fill our days with work which we consider useful, if the moment that the tension is relaxed our minds fly spontaneously to thoughts of money, ambition, self-indulgence, or some favorite frivolity. The mind is dyed the color of its thoughts: its leisure thoughts.—T. F. COADE.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

Where's the "Boom"?

Halifax to Cuba, Jamaica and Santo Domingo.
S. S. "Ciss" .....April 25
S. S. "Ba" .....May 9
—Nova Scotia paper.

Less noise, please, along the waterfront. —New Yorker.

Silence

The actor was visibly downcast.
Wife: "Did you get any applause?"
Actor: "Yes, it sounded like a caterpillar crawling over a Persian carpet whilst wearing rubber shoes."
—Lüstige Kölner Zeitung (Cologne).

Mr. Webster

"What is a dramatic critic, Dad?"
"A man who gives the best jeers of his life to the theater."

Some Solitaire!

"He sure must think a lot of her."
"What makes you think that?"
"Well, he gave her a solitaire with three diamonds in it!"

Daily Anecdote

Eminence

Julia Ward Howe once petitioned a distinguished Senator in behalf of a needy constituent, but was refused by a letter in which the politician excused himself, stating among other things that he was so taken up with matters of wide public interest that he could not look after individual cases.

In her notebook Mrs. Howe wrote, "At last accounts the Lord Almighty had not attained to that eminence."

Brevities

New Yorker: C. I. O. leaders demand a nationwide boycott of Maine vacations as a retaliation for the shoe-strike injunctions. Consequently, millions of loyal workers will not spend the summer at Bar Harbor.

Detroit News: One of the briefer musical criticisms appeared in the paper back home: "An amateur string quartet played Brahms here last evening. Brahms lost."

Punch: Quadruplets, all boys, have been born in Moscow. It is doubtful, however, if they will be called The Four Karl Marx Brothers.

Washington Post: Revised, to fit the trailer age: "What is home without a motor?"

Natural Mistake

Moritz Saphir, the witty Austrian writer, was once standing in a crowded theater. Someone leaned on his back, thrusting his head over his shoulder.

Saphir drew out his handkerchief and wrung the man's nose violently. The latter started back.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said Saphir. "I thought it was mine." Edinburgh Dispatch.

Par in Chin Music

"What's the difference between a professional golfer and an amateur one?"

"Well, a professional can control his chin both during the game and afterward."

Proof

"I heard a new one the other day; I wonder if I've told it to you?"
"Is it funny?"
"Yes."
"Then you haven't."

The Question

Joker: "Waiter, bring me a slab of political pie."
Waiter: "Yes, sir. Do you prefer the applesauce or plum filling?"—Fifth Corps Area News.

On the Move

"So Jim and Alice got married and are settling down?"
"No, they bought a trailer."

Bedtime

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Looking Out for the Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

This spring when the swallows returned to the old mission of San Juan Capistrano on the same day that they have been coming back to California every spring, loving hands had made ready for them, and there was satisfaction in an elderly man's heart.

For more than 60 years Rudy Yorba, handy man at the mission, has welcomed the swallows on the 19th of March. But when the first March days came this year, a great worry seemed to come to him. He knew that, lately, plaster had been falling from the favorite nesting place of the swallows in the half-dome of the old stone church, most of which was thrown down by the earthquake of 1812. Rudy was apprehensive that soon stones would come crashing down from what was left of the tower. If those loosened stones gave way after the mission swallows had returned and trustingly built their nests there and were raising helpless little birds in the nests—well, Rudy didn't like the idea, and he set about to remedy the matter.

The fact that the dome is about 75 feet in the air and difficult to reach did not daunt Rudy. Doggedly he labored day after day building a platform which reared up into the air to a height of about 45 feet. On top of this he tried to mount a long spindly ladder. But the underneath contraption wabbled precariously.

Rudy had to start all over again and make a firmer base with larger braces. And finally he contrived a structure which would hold the ladder and his added weight with a degree of security.

And there, perched high in the air on top of the still none too steady ladder, Rudy risked a fall while he cemented up the old dome and filled in the chinks in order that when his friends, the swallows, returned they might build their nests and raise their little ones in safety.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Announcing Sponsors Of Amendments to Bylaws

Question: I understand that the usual procedure in changing bylaws is to require a written notice embodying the proposed changes, signed by the members, to be read at a previous meeting. Please advise if it is necessary to read the names of the 10 signers, as well as the notice of the proposed changes.

Answer: Where there is no bylaw covering the situation, the usual rule of common parliamentary law is that notice of a proposed amendment be read at a previous meeting and that it be signed by two members, since it is the same as a motion which requires a second.

If the bylaws require the signature of 10 members, the names of those signing should be read if the notice is read in open meeting. The names of the signers need not be given as part of a notice outside a meeting.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Count that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

Factual Figuring: 6 (Hawaii) plus 23 (1778) minus 3 (Honolulu) times 10 (1900) divided by 7 (Waikiki) equals 30.

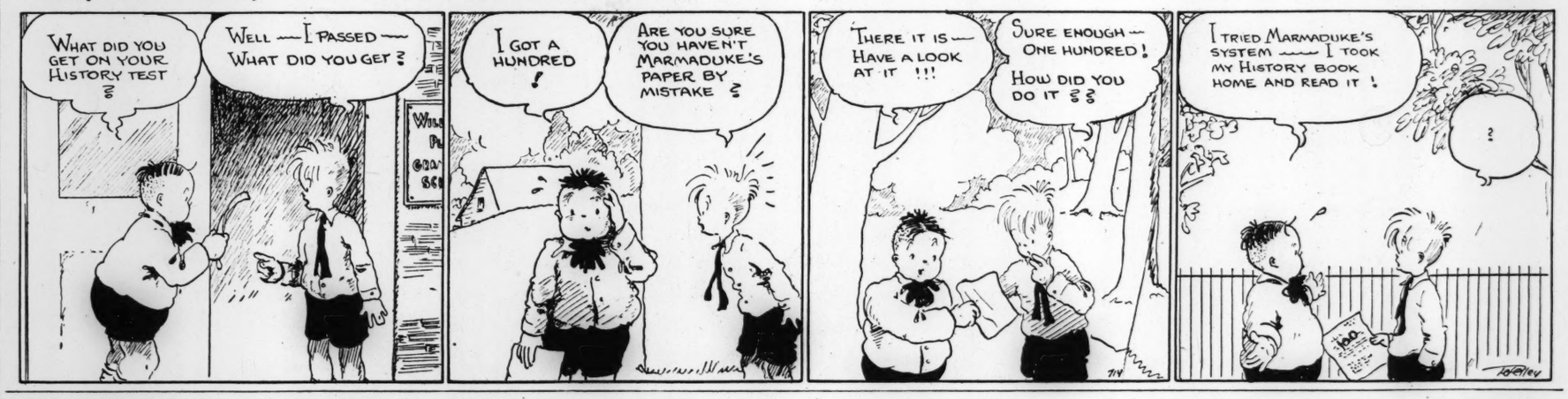
Letter Juggling: Detour. Routed. Toured.

A Curious Numerical Fact. (No answer required).

Operas and Their Composers: Rigoletto—Verdi; William Tell—Rossini; Faust—Gounod; The Trojans—Berlioz; The Jewess—Halevy; Hans Heiling—Marschner; The Huguenots—Meyerbeer; Nero—Rubinstein; Iolanthe—Tchaikovsky; Queen of Sheba—Goldmark.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Easy When You Know How*

By LE PELLEY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?
100
LeFelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Picnic Is Interrupted*

By THE HAGERS

JOE SAID, "I'M FOND OF SANDWICH-SPREAD."
"ME TOO!" QUACKED GANDER JIM AND TED.
WE WATCHED THEM JOIN US ON THE GROUND,
WHEN SUDDENLY AROSE A SOUND:
THE HEAVENS PLAYED A SYMPHONY
ON WIND AND RAIN AND TYMPANI!
WE FLED, AND LEFT, FAR DOWN THE PIKE,
OUR UNINVITED GUESTS TO HIKE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Essential Service or Administrative Frankenstein?

AS IN the case of much major legislation in the United States, a great deal will be said about the Black-Connery labor standards bill during the next few months without exact knowledge of what is in it. This is not remarkable when it is considered how few persons have time to read a document of more than 10,000 words.

The bill has already been labeled "the new NRA." This kind of easy labeling does not make for public understanding, and it is well that the first testimony in the congressional hearings, that by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, was largely directed to showing the dissimilarities, which are many and important. Comparisons with NIRA (NRA was the agency set up under the National Industrial Recovery Act) will be helpful only to a very limited extent. Even the comparison Mr. Jackson made with the Interstate Commerce Commission is of doubtful value. A better understanding will be reached if labels are discarded and study is made of the new proposal itself.

Without assuming to be definitive or exhaustive, let us set down what may be called its principal provisions. In the first place, it would provide a Labor Standards Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. This board might, and doubtless would, appoint advisory committees in certain industries and regions, these to include representatives of employers, employees and the public. The board then could establish minimum wage and maximum hour standards classified according to industries, occupations, localities, size of communities or other considerations.

Then there are exceptions. The board through its orders may permit employment of learners and apprentices for specified lengths of time at rates lower than the general minimum. It may license the employment at lower wages of persons handicapped or partly incapacitated. It may exempt very small shops and may allow seasonal or emergency overtime work at special rates.

These very details illustrate the size of the administrative task involved if the law should be enacted. Equally obvious it is that Congress would be making a perfectly huge delegation of economic and governmental power to the five men who would constitute the Labor Standards Board. The orders of the board would be enforceable by exclusion of goods from interstate commerce. Conceivably these orders, if arbitrary, could ruin individuals or industries, and if unwise might wreck the national economy.

Much, if not everything, depends on how this power is delegated, and especially on how it is exercised. To be constitutional, a delegation of power by Congress must be accompanied by a set of standards according to which it is to be administered. The pending bill contains criteria by which wages and hours are to be established, but whether these are sufficiently definite or whether they would allow the board in fact to make laws instead of merely administering them would be for the Supreme Court to decide.

The bill provides that the board in setting a wage should take into account the cost of living, the value of the service and prevalent wages for similar work. It is directed to make only such regulations as can be applied "without unreasonably curtailing opportunities for employment"—an admission of the effect of too high minima. It is not to set wages for employees receiving more than 80 cents an hour or $1200 a year.

Two of the most difficult decisions involved in the bill are now indicated by blanks where its sponsors hope to fill in a specific minimum standard as to hourly wages and another as to hours per week—possibly 40 cents in one instance and 40 hours in the other. This would be merely for guidance of the board, which would have authority according to its findings to decree standards either higher or lower in certain occupations or regions.

Since these standards are fixed by Congress it is apparent that they can at any time be changed by Congress. They could be made either oppressive or useless. But in practice the success or failure, the use or abuse, of the act would rest largely in the hands of the five members of the Labor Standards Board. Such an act would stand or fall not alone by what is in it but also by what might be put into it in its execution.

Strictly interpreted the proposed act does not mean a rigid standard of wages for all industries and all parts of the nation nor does it mean an attempt to fix all wages. It means establishing a bottom for the wages of the lowest small fraction. Can administrative machinery be trusted thus to apply such a law correctly?

Washington said, "I have never yet been able to discover the propriety of placing it absolutely out of the power of men to render essential services, because a possibility remains of their doing ill." On the other hand, Jefferson warned, "In questions of power, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution." Americans may determine which counsel is applicable.

"It's War," But Need It Be?

WHEN American Federation of Labor officials met in Cincinnati last week they are reported to have said among themselves with regard to the C. I. O. union threat, "It's war." Indications are that they were all too accurate in their forebodings.

Clashes around steel plants in Illinois and Ohio have not been between these two wings of unionism but between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. and the managements of independent steel companies. Meantime, the A. F. of L. encouragement to Illinois miners and Ford motor employees to oppose John L. Lewis in his chosen fields makes a triangular contest in which on all sides the war mentality crops out where reason and peaceful negotiation ought to prevail.

Just what happened at Chicago on the field where six men lost their lives in conflict with police may never be satisfactorily known. As in war the responsibilities for starting violence are clouded in counter accusations. Nevertheless, full investigation should be made.

When statements of company officials and union officials as to the broad policies at issue are compared, it becomes pitifully evident that the price in human injuries and suffering is being paid for a lack of mutual understanding which it ought to be possible to remove in a few hours, or at most days, of consultation or mediation.

The Republic Steel Company makes a powerful case against the closed shop and the check-off system on the assumption that these are the objectives of the C. I. O. Philip Murray, chairman of the workers' organizing committee, denies that any such demands are involved and insists the issue is negotiation of contracts by collective bargaining. To which the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company says it has always been willing to meet C. I. O. representatives as speaking for those of its employees who are C. I. O. members but that yearly contracts are often inimical to the worker's interests.

Thus the arguments either fail to meet or they go round in circles and should be pinned down by some mutual or authoritative examination of the facts. A war atmosphere is not conducive to the establishment of justice in such matters.

With the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board at hand to facilitate collective bargaining and determination of workers' desires for representation, it should not be necessary either for the C. I. O. to lay siege against operating steel mills under the guise of picketing nor for companies to maintain a feudal attitude by feudal means over the debated welfare of their employees.

Can the Cinema Survive?

MR. SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S sensational pronouncement that all his future films are to be made in color is not really as startling as it sounds. For most of the big studios in London and Hollywood are convinced that very soon every important producer will be following his lead. Mr. Goldwyn seems merely to have voiced the unspoken feeling of them all.

This is the general opinion in British film circles, whose first ambitious colored picture, "Wings of the Morning," has now been seen in the United States as well as in Britain. Most people are jubilant about the mechanical progress which brings the triumph of color photography within hailing distance. A few critics may wonder whether the cinema—as cinema—will be able to survive very much more of this kind of advancement.

After color, stereoscopy. That appears to be an inevitable step. When it becomes three-dimensional, or stereoscopic, is it likely to be as static as the stage? Will the cinema—as cinema, a separate art—be finished?

Probably not. In the last twenty years it has been foretold hundreds of times that the theater itself could not possibly last much longer. But it still goes on. The cinema is as tough as the theater. At any rate, the world will probably soon know. For the rate of mechanical advance in the cinema is exceedingly great, and it is increasing.

Two Hundred Lions

THE British Office of Works is anxious to dispose of two hundred lions, and each has a crown on his head and another under his feet. They are the effigies that topped the poles used in the Coronation decorations. Original as such ornaments would be, one imagines a certain difficulty in fitting them tastefully into the average house.

You cannot keep a "pride" of lions in the parlor and merely a couple on the gateposts demand a carriage drive behind them. Even a single lion rampant about the home, though "a very gentle beast, and of a good conscience," as all of these undoubtedly are, would be apt to overawe his surroundings. Returning home to encounter such a phenomenon, one might react somewhat as the Duke of Wellington is said to have done, on revisiting the field of Waterloo and seeing the lion erected there, when he murmured sadly that it had "spoilt my battlefield."

The Making of Peace

Book News of the Day

RECENTLY there has been a great revival of interest in the Civil War and Reconstruction periods as themes for popular novels. It has remained for Dr. Paul H. Buck to give us a dispassionate and judicious appraisal of the years following the war from a constructive point of view in THE ROAD TO REUNION, 1865-1900 (Boston: Little, Brown. $3.25).

The task he has set for himself is the narrative of how "two bitter foes were reconciled, two rival societies harmonized," and the telling leads, as he truly says, "to the core of American life since the Civil War." Other historians have covered this crucial period, but it is Dr. Buck's contribution that he has been clear sighted enough to recognize that the one constant urge of the time was the desire for peace and reconciliation.

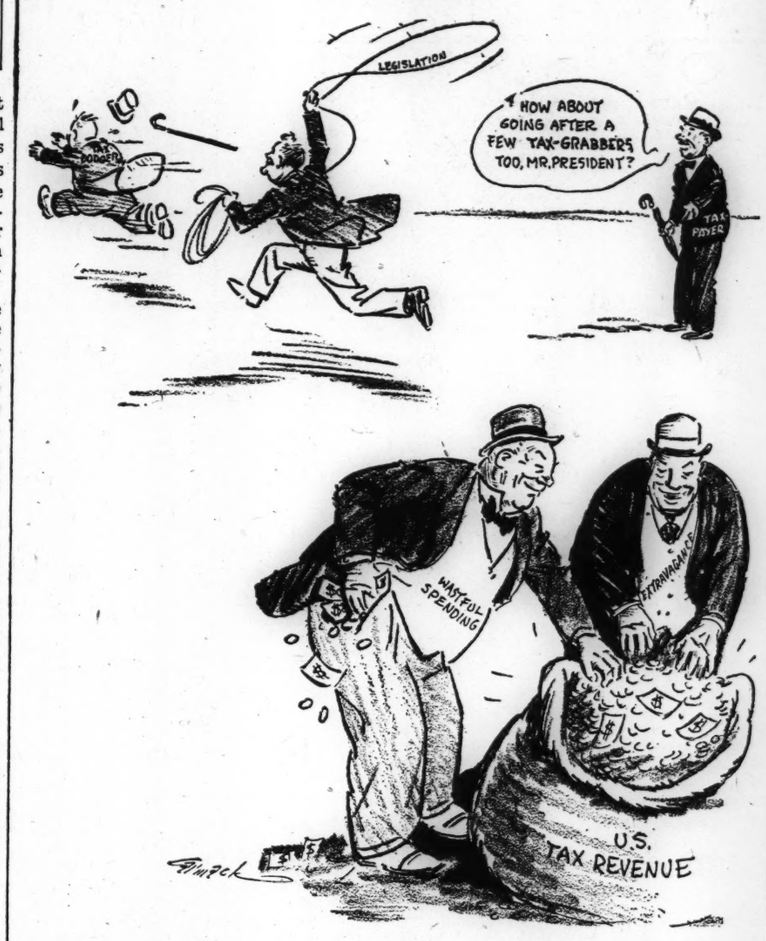
With this as his touchstone he has written the history of the period from a fresh and interesting viewpoint and has interpreted the varied activities constituting the complex postwar life of both sections. To his task he brings years of study, an intimate knowledge and mastery of his material and a simple, well-knit prose style, suited to the expository and narrative character of his study.

The author sees the Civil War as a clash between two distinct nationalisms. While the South clung to agriculture, aristocracy and decentralization, the North "placed its future in a rapid and revolutionary progress toward machine industry, democracy and a centralized nation." Conflict was always a danger between two such divergent economic, social and political systems.

The war's outcome left no doubt as to which form of nationalism was to survive. The North, as a victor, won the right to dictate what share a prostrate South might have in the economy of the future. For a short time, due to the effort of a patient and understanding President and a small group of Northern liberals, there was promise of a magnanimous and forgiving attitude being adopted, but Lincoln's assassination "left to less capable hands and more vindictive wills the awesome responsibility of Reconstruction." For true peace and brotherhood a policy of force was substituted, which held sway for twelve years, and which led to far more bitter recrimination and resistance on the part of the South than the war itself. It is only when one knows the measure of hatred engendered by this so-called carpetbag rule that one can truly estimate the strength of the forces for reconciliation. A detailed exposition of these latter—the various economic, social, cultural and spiritual contacts effecting the reunion of the two sections—forms the body of Dr. Buck's illuminating study.

Complete conciliation came, according to the author, only after the New South had adopted a relatively close approximation to the Northern pattern of life. "Americans registered one of their noblest achievements when within a single generation true peace had come to those who had been at war." H. A. P.

The Roundup



London Was a Writer's Town

IT MAKES a curious reflection that neither Johnson, Dickens, nor Thackeray was a Londoner born. The "great lexicographer" came from the somnolent cathedral city of Lichfield, tramping down to London with twopence-halfpenny in his pocket, accompanied by his friend and pupil, David Garrick; Dickens was a native of Portsmouth; while Thackeray first saw the light under the burning skies of India.

But each in heart was to become a faithful and devoted son of the great city, and two of them to endow it with scenes which are as real as living history.

It was at St. James's Palace at the age of two years that Samuel Johnson had been "touched for the King's evil" by Queen Anne, and at Buckingham Palace, then Buckingham House, that he talked to King George with "profound respect," as well he might have done, seeing that the guineas of the royal pension were rattling in the pocket of the erstwhile Jacobite who is said to have been "out in the forty-five."

But Johnson had a hard struggle before he attained to the position of a royal pensioner and was independent of Grub Street. If you go to Clerkenwell and stand facing St. John's Gate, you may see the room in the gate where he wrote those articles for the Gentleman's Magazine in which he never let the Whig dogs have the best of the argument, and where he sat eating his dinner behind a screen because he was too shabbily dressed to appear in company.

* * *

In Holborn, half a mile away, is the sleepy little square known as Staple Inn, where in a week he wrote "Rasselas," and passing further west you may still see the back room, at Eight Russell Street, Covent Garden, then occupied by Thomas Davies the actor, where Johnson had that first meeting with Boswell.

It is difficult in going round Dickens's London to disentangle the facts in his own life from the incidents in the lives of his characters. The first London home of Dickens, in Bayham Street, Camden Town, has been pulled down, so, too, has Furnival's Inn, where he had his first married home, and where he wrote part of "The Pickwick Papers"; but hard across the street, in Holborn, is that Staple Inn where Johnson lived, and where Dickens placed the home of Mr. Grewgious in "Edwin Drood."

Back across Holborn you may take a cursory glance at Southampton Row, which has absorbed the dwelling of Sairey Gamp, and a narrow turning brings you to Lincoln's Inn Fields. Make a note of Number 58, a house famous as that of Mr. Tulkinghorn in "Bleak House," though the old Roman no longer looks down from the painted ceiling; and it has a more intimate association with Dickens from the fact that that "arbitrary gent," his friend John Forster, lived there. It was here that Dickens read the manuscript of "The Chimes" to a group of his intimate friends, among them Thomas Carlyle.

The White Hart in Southwark, in the yard of which Mr. Pickwick made his first acquaintance with Sam Weller, has vanished, but the George near by, to which Dickens did frequently resort, gives you a good example of the galleried inn that used to abound in old London.

* * *

Thackeray was as familiar a figure in the West End as Johnson was in Fleet Street. His lovable character is still cherished at the Athaeneum Club, where his name appears on the roll of members as a barrister, and no one will have any difficulty in finding "Gaunt Square" (Berkeley Square) and Gaunt House in the neighboring Mayfair.

Not one of his characters has lent more interest to Mayfair than Becky Sharp, and her house in Curzon Street cannot be mistaken by anyone who has faithfully absorbed the pages of "Vanity Fair."

"Vanity Fair," "Esmond," and "Pendennis" were all written in that little double-bow-windowed house in Young Street, Kensington, which is one of the most interesting of Thackeray's homes in London. It was here that he gave the party to Charlotte Brontë from which he was driven by its insufferable dullness to seek the solace of his club.

He was in the doldrums that night; but in Young Street he was not always so. It is recorded that he once took James Fields of Boston down there, and as they arrived in sight of its hospitable door Thackeray exclaimed: "Down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned." E. H. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Civic Responsibilities

By Frank L. Perrin

AS FRIENDLY neighbors engaged in a co-operative effort to safeguard and observe the amenities which all good neighbors should acknowledge and practice, it may be that some, or at least a few of the members of the great American family of commonwealths are only now beginning to be thoughtfully polite. But there are encouraging indications of progress. A day or two ago there appeared in newspapers a brief Associated Press dispatch from Tallahassee, Florida, announcing that an act recently passed by the Legislature and approved by Gov. Fred P. Cone of that State, will outlaw all slot machines in Florida after October 1 of this year. It is stated, parenthetically perhaps, that the annual revenues derived from the 12,000 gambling devices of this class have been as high as $60,000,000 or $65,000,000.

Now the interesting thing to consider is that the money lost in these slot machines was not that, speaking generally, of the people who reside in Florida. The machines were licensed by the act of 1935 with the apparent purpose of attracting the contributions which tourists and winter visitors from neighboring states would carelessly make in the hope of winning at a game where the odds are overwhelmingly against them. Conditions in two or three cities on the west coast of Florida were superficially surveyed recently. It was found that in some instances the entire floor space of store buildings in business sections was filled with these machines, and that people, many of whom were tourists or transients, were standing in lines, like queues before a ticket window, waiting their turn to make their contributions to the maws of the mechanical gourmands.

* * *

It is encouraging and in every way commendable that the Governor and Legislators of Florida have so unanimously come to a realization of their responsibilities, not only to their own citizens, but to the hundreds of thousands of visitors whom the people of the State entertain during the winter months. It may be that it was easier for them to appreciate this responsibility because of the fact that whatever incidental increment might have been derived from the granting of permission to install and operate the machines was no longer available. Tall stories are told in Florida of the negotiations and conferences preceding the closing of the original deal with the promoters of the fraudulent undertaking.

Less considerate action on the part of Florida might quite convincingly have been condoned or excused upon the ground that sister states indulge in equally reprehensible profiteering schemes by which it is sought to attract money from visitors or temporary residents. In many of the states, despite the fact that race-track gambling was for years declared illegal and made punishable, laws recently enacted have made it more than permissible. Indeed the states themselves share liberally in the profits.

* * *

Likewise, in several of the states, of which the sparsely settled commonwealth of Nevada is a conspicuous example, an easy and quick method has been authorized, though possibly not convincingly legalized, by which uncomfortable marital bonds are severed. The more or less painless process attracts thousands of clients to the offices of Nevada lawyers annually, and hundreds of thousands of dollars in the form of fees. Hotels, stores, resorts, and even court officials, share gratefully and appreciatively in the profits.

It can be said, of course, in defense of the Nevada method, as contrasted to the now outlawed Florida machine method, that in Nevada the customers receive what they are seeking and what they pay for, or think they are receiving. Massachusetts offers no such guaranty to those who wage their money at horse or dog races, or in games of chance actually or permissively legalized.

Perhaps we are far from a convincing realization of the desirability of bringing about a greater uniformity in regulatory enactments. But it might be wise to look definitely forward to a clearer realization that the welfare of all communities would be advanced by a better appreciation of common rights and privileges, rather than a somewhat selfish indulgence of the profit system among neighbors.

The Wide Horizon

Speaking of Disarmament

By Mary Zirkle

IT'S pretty tough, sometimes, being new in a neighborhood and nine years old and the only fellow on the block whose mother objects to toy guns. For how can a disarmed lad win his spurs in a cowboy-and-Indian war, amid the click of cricket guns, the rattle of "Tommies," and the heavy thud of sawed-off shotguns? No wonder a mother had to think through.

There are many ways in which a nine-year-old may precipitate a minor crisis, sending the parent responsible for play hours into solitude to think things over before committing himself. One of these is to borrow a weapon from a two-gun playmate who is willing to divide. A mother, in this emergency, finally recalled a day long since when a girl, neither child nor young woman, came home with a borrowed copy of a novel in itself as harmless as a popgun but scarcely up to the standard of literature which this girl's mother favered.

There had been, the girl now grown recalls, a slight pause which she did not then recognize as baffiement. Then a laugh.

* * *

"Oh, read it if you like. I dare say you'll find it silly and rather a waste of time, but it will be interesting to know the sort of reading matter you can find if you go looking for it."

The girl did read it, to the last line, but it was somewhat dreary going. If her mother had been shocked, that might have given the book a sort of luster; but since she merely considered it silly—

And are not guns silly? A boy of nine can recognize that the only thing they decide is who can make the loudest noise. A foot race, now; that could settle who can run the fastest, and there is space on the lots for an informal track. Or if the cowboy lure is irresistible, there is rope twirling, which is an example of skill far superior to gunplay. The clamor that resulted in the alley on the next washday left the mother quite unmoved. Clotheslines are cheaper than armaments.

As for the Indian part of the combination, boys with a developing pride in the skill of their hands thankfully took the old blanket offered them and constructed a tepee that drew, as a magnet, every papoose in the neighborhood. The connection between this and camping is close, and the young of today are wise in the ways of camping. Care with fires; respect of property; conservation of wild plants and animals; these are topics that find a fertile ground in childhood.

* * *

The guns receded a trifle, and nine-year-old felt slightly better about the parental prejudices. Fairness compelled him to admit that he had found a place in a new community of boys without rigid adherence to all local customs; and this is one of the most difficult and important lessons connected with growing up. He had been torn between delight and compunction, anyhow, handling the borrowed gun. This time its hold on him had been perceptibly weakened, and another mother or two in the alley had taken notice of the disarmament campaign. It had seemed futile, they had thought, to attempt to deny their children toy guns when every other child played with them; but if there was even one exception, perhaps it might be easier. They deplored guns, of course, but—

It is not easy for an indulgent parent anxious to give the two-to-nine-year-olds a happy childhood to deny them so easily granted a source of enjoyment, but once the habit is established it is as natural to enforce as the refusal to supply matches as playthings. It is useless to scold manufacturers and merchants; so long as the market exists they will supply it; but let the market drop away and the toys will be withdrawn. This responsibility rests with the mother who can say no, even though she knows it is temporarily a little hard on the nine-year-old.

The Muffled Drum

When the last martial music has been heard
Far down the distant avenues of time
And schoolrooms read a universal rhyme
To banish ballads this world's armies stirred;

When sight of armored lines on dress parade
Shall no more thrill the minds of multitudes
And diplomats, quelling the nations' feuds,
Wear medals for the conflicts they dissuade;

When children find no mocking troops of tin
Among their toys, no longer play at war
And youths disdain the dint of battle scar,
Make reason rule where force of arms had been:

Ah, then in history's true course will come
The silent cannon and the muffled drum.

HENRY DAVIS NADIS